The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Opposition of the Queen of England to War with Russia.

Prospects for a Conference of the Guaranteeing Powers.

Earl Granville Insists That France Be Represented.

Fighting Near Amiens in the North of France on Sunday.

THE PRUSSIANS CAPTURE THE CITY.

A Prussian Reconnoissance on the Loire.

Provisions of the Treaty Admitting Bavaria Into the German Bund.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Queen Victoria's Opposition to War—A French Representative at the Proposed Conference—Opinion of the Prussian Legation in London.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Queen continues resolutely opposed to war with Russia. Earl GRANVILLE demands the presence of France at any conference on the Eastern question. If this is insisted on, no conference can be held until peace is declared between France and Prussia.

A CONFERENCE REGARDED AS CERTAIN.

It is believed at the Prussian Legation in London that a conference is certain. The neutral Powers will apply such pressure to France as will render it impossible for her to refuse to acquiesce.

THE SULTAN AND HIS ALLIES.

The Sublime Porte is represented to be dissatisfied with the delays and hesitation of its allies in indorsing its proposals to assume the offensive against Russia.

Meeting of the British Cabinet—A Conference—Austria Asks the Settlement of Preliminary Questions—The Czar Unalarmed—War Preparations.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A Cabinet meeting was held here to-day, at which it was agreed that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's last dispatch should not be considered as removing the question of Russia's demand from the sphere of diplomacy. The Vienna Cabinet is not unfavorable to a Conference of the Powers in principle, but presses a settlement of preliminary questions. Dispatches from Constantinople say the Sultan and the Grand Vizier show no alarm at the situation, counting on a peaceful solution of the controversy.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

The British Government has bought all the ammunition in the market. Lead has advanced £5 per ton. The *Pesther Lloyd* says immense supplies of arms and munitions of war have arrived at Russian ports in the Black Sea.

The Feeling in London Yesterday—Odo Russell's Mission—Prospects of a Conference—The Time and Place Said to be Agreed Upon.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The feeling in financial circles, to-day, is much more healthy. The fear of a rupture in the relations between Great Britain and Russia on the question of the Black Sea difficulty is gradually abating among all classes of people. The *Times*, this morning, hopes that the answer to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, which goes forward at St. Petersburg to-day, will be firm and conciliatory. ODO RUSSELL, after dining yesterday with King WILLIAM, at Versailles, subsequently had an interview with Count VON BISMARCK. The latter said that while adhering to the conference, and having no concert with Russia, he was surprised at the action of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. Prussia, however, declined to interfere in the matter.

A SETTLEMENT HOPED FOR.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27, via BERLIN and LONDON, Nov. 28.—A settlement of the Black Sea question may be hoped for on the basis of a conference and the withdrawal of the Russian note. After Constantinople and St. Petersburg had been rejected as the seat of the proposed conference, London was agreed upon. Russia is entirely placable.

A CONFERENCE IN LONDON IS SANCTIONED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The *Times* this morning contains St. Petersburg dispatches of a more pacific tone, and note a partial return of commercial activity. No collision between Russia and England is now probable. It has been definitely settled that a meeting of foreign Ministers of the Powers interested in the treaty of 1856 shall take place in England in January.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The Prussian Movement on Amiens—Fighting All Day on Sunday—Repulse of the French in Two Encounters—A Success Claimed by Them at Meroeuil.

LONDON, Nov. 28—8¼ P. M.—The following important dispatch has just been received here:

TOURS, Nov. 28—Forenoon.—A battle occurred yesterday between Villiers and Sateux, near Amiens, in the Department of Somme, which lasted all day. The French maintained their positions up to 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, when the town of Villiers was abandoned before the superior forces and artillery of the Prussians. The French were subsequently beaten at Boves, a few miles west of Villers, but at Dury maintained their positions until nightfall. Three thousand Germans were engaged in the conflict at the latter place.

[Villers is situated about nine miles north of Amiens. Boves is on the railroad from Paris about four miles south of Amiens.]

ANOTHER FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 28—8 P. M.—The French claim to have won a great victory at Meroeuil, twelve miles south of Amiens, yesterday. The battle lasted till darkness interfered. The German First Army is alleged to have been beaten and driven back to its entrenchments before Amiens. The French Army of the North was greater in numbers and better armed. The losses are obscurely given in thousands. The Prussian Hussars rode down and cut to pieces a regiment of marine infantry. The German losses were severe.

CAPITULATION OF LA FERE.

By the capitulation of La Fère seventy reasons of all sorts fell into the hands of the Prussians.

Occupation of Amiens by the Germans—The French Surrender—Address of the Prefect of the Somme.

LONDON, Nov. 29—12¼ A. M.—News has just arrived that Amiens has been occupied by a division of German troops under Gen. VON GOEBEN. The following address was issued by the Prefect of the Department of the Somme previous to the occupation of the city:

"CITIZENS: The day of trial has arrived. In spite of all our efforts Amiens must fall into the enemy's hands. The Army of the North is retreating and the National Guards are disarming. I leave you, but will soon return. Be calm. Be confident. France will be saved."

A Prussian Reconnoissance on the Loire—The French Driven From a Strong Position—Fire From the French Forts at Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—In reconnoitering near Orleans yesterday, the Tenth Prussian Corps encountered the Twentieth French Corps of Gen. DE PALLADINES' army. An engagement occurred, in which the French were driven from their strong position at Ladon Madieres with serious loss. Subsequently several French companies attacked the Prussian Tenth Corps, but were repulsed, with a loss of forty. A French General was taken prisoner by the Prussians. The German loss was trifling.

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

Dispatches from Tours announce that a severe and general engagement is in progress. French victories along the Loire are claimed, and it is reported that the Germans have been routed and are retreating.

NO SORTIE FROM PARIS YET.

Forts d'Issy, Vanves, Montrouge, Bicetre and d'Ivry, on the southern boundary of Paris, maintained a continuous and furious fire on the Prussian lines all through Saturday night. The Prussians expected another sortie, but at the last accounts all was quiet again.

Defeat of Garibaldians in the East—Fighting on Saturday and Sunday—Reconstruction of Manteuffel's Command.

LONDON, Nov. 28—4 P. M.—The following details of an engagement between the Prussians, under Gen. WERDER, and the French, under Gen. GARIBALDI, near Pasques, in the Department of Vosges, have just been received here, dated Dijon, yesterday afternoon: The Garibaldians, while on their march from Pasques late Saturday afternoon, suddenly came upon the outposts of the Prussian Ninth, which they immediately attacked with great impetuosity. The Prussians were at first compelled to fall back, but reinforcements coming up, the Garibaldians were in turn repulsed with great disorder, the soldiers throwing away their arms and knapsacks in their flight. Gen. WERDER, the next day, (Sunday,) took a circuit around Plombieres, and in that way overtook the French rear guard. Another engagement then occurred, in which the French lost 250 in killed and wounded, and the Prussians only fifty. It is said that MENOTTI GARIBALDI had 2,000 men under his command in this engagement. [Plombieres is the famous watering-place in the Department of the Vosges whose saline baths are so popular in France. It is about fourteen miles south of Epinal.]

The Vote on the New German War Credits—Repeated Attempts on Assassinate King William—Publication of War Correspondence Prohibited—Gambetta Accused of Tyranny.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The North German Parliament granted the extraordinary war credit demanded by the Government by a vote of 198 yeas to 9 nays. The only opposition to the grant came from the Socialist and Democratic members.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The evening papers contain a rumor that an attempt has been made by a Bavarian soldier to shoot the King of Prussia.

The publication of correspondence from the seat of war by the German newspapers is prohibited. The Comte DE PARIS calls GAMBETTA the tyrant of Tours.

A French Fleet Anchors in Passage—Prize Steamers Captured with Shadows Medals—Arrival Out of a French Steamer.

LONDON, Nov. 26—11 A. M.—The Paris *Papers* implore the French Government to conclude a peace, the defense of Paris being impossible. The Tours Journals of Saturday speak of the extraordinary activity of the War Department.

SHADOWS MEDALS.

TOURS, Nov. 26.—By a decree issued to-day, KERATRY's command is united with the Twenty-first Army Corps at Yevres. Several Prussians wearing the Sadowa medal, have been taken prisoners.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH STEAMSHIP.

BREST, Nov. 26.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer *Lafayette*, (French,) from New-York for Havre, arrived at this port safely, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock.

A Great Balloon Feat—Journey of Aeronauts from Paris to Christiansia, Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Nov. 28.—A balloon which left Paris on the 24th, descended here to-day, with two passengers and a number of carrier-pigeons. The aeronauts bring complete files of Paris papers up to the day of their departure, and a large quantity of official and private correspondence, which will be immediately forwarded to its destination.

Miscellaneous War News—The Reported Assassination of King William Denied—German Success at Amiens Confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 28—11½ P. M.—It has been ascertained that there is no truth in the report that an attempt had been made on the life of King WILLIAM; but proofs of a dangerous conspiracy have been discovered. The affair is kept quiet and no particulars have transpired. It is reported that the King and staff have removed from Versailles to Meaux. No trains are allowed to run on the railways between the rivers Seine and Loire, except for the transportation of troops and material of war.

NORTHERN OPERATIONS.

There are now no German troops in the forest of Ardennes. The siege train used at Thionville is on the way to Montmedy. The village of Vendresse, near La Fère was burned to the ground before the surrender of the fortress. The reports of German successes in the battles around Amiens are confirmed by a dispatch from King WILLIAM, which, however, gives no particulars. In the fight at Dury, the Prussians had 60,000 men engaged, not 9,000 as was incorrectly reported in the London morning papers.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Opening of the Roumanian Chambers—The Spanish Amnesty—Rowing at Southampton—Death of James Stuart Worsley.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 26.—The Roumanian Chambers were opened yesterday. Prince CHARLES, in his address, referred to the satisfactory relations with Turkey, and the adjustment of the consular jurisdiction.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—The Counts of CHESTE and CALONGE have accepted the amnesty offered by the Government. They have sworn fidelity to the Constitution, and have been restored to their Captain-Generalships.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—JAMES STUART WORTLEY died yesterday, aged sixty-five years.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26—4 P. M.—A boat-race took place here this afternoon between picked crews at London and Southampton. After a hard contest, the race was won by the Southampton crew.

Progress of German Unification—Wurtemburg—The Bavarian Treaty.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Minister DELBRUCK announced to the House to-day the ratification by the Federal Council of the treaty for the union of the Kingdoms of Wurtemburg with the Confederation. He stated that the adhesion of Bavaria would be considered on Wednesday. By the provisions of the treaty for that purpose, Bavaria retains an independent military jurisdiction under the command of her King, but the organization, drill, equipment, &c., of her army are to be modified so as to conform with the Prussian system.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, NOV. 29—4 A. M.

THE WAR.

A Great Battle Said to Have Occurred on the Loire—A German Advance on Tours.

LONDON, Nov. 29—3½ A. M.—A great battle is imminent, if not already in progress, between Chanzy's and Montargis. At last accounts from the Army of the Loire the French were massed and confident of the result. A Government of open Proclamation is reported at Chateau-Renault, twenty-eight kilometres from Tours. The German right occupies Montargis, still threatening the French in the front of Carnelles. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES' army has been strongly reinforced with field artillery. The Prefect of the Department of the Loire-et-Cher reported, on the 26th, that the Prussians were at Montmirail, Lechayelle and Vicomtesse. On the day before, they were at Romorly, and Douzy, with the object, apparently, of turning Vendome, and supporting the advance on Tours. On the 26th they entered St. Calais, and appeared at Mamers, whence they proceeded to St. Cosme.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Commander of the National Guards at St. Calais has been dismissed for preventing the defense of the place, and the Municipal Council dissolved. The Commandant of Evreux has been cashiered for surrendering the town to the enemy. The Prussian percussion shells fail to explode on muddy ground.

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS writes that he has not given in his adhesion to the French Provisional Government, but he wishes it every success. He denies that there is any truth in the reports of his visit to the Empress EUGENIE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Latest Regarding the Difficulty—The English and Austrian Reply to Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 29—4 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says England and Austria have firmly but courteously denied Russia a right to withdraw from the treaty of 1856. The result is evident in a lowering of the tone of the Russian Press, and it is quite possible that Russia may seek an honorable retreat.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Hillyard Chess Contests at Scarborough.

LONDON, Nov. 29—4:30 A. M.—The brilliant match at St. James' Hall last night, between J. ROSENTHAL, Jr., and JOSEPH BENNETT, for the champion's gold cup and £100 a side, was won, by ninety-five points, by the latter. The game was concluded at midnight.

BADEN, Nov. 26.—The bark Josephine Morin, (nee Josephine,) which was stranded at the mouth of the Weser, got afloat without damage.

The Scottish Steel Paddlers' Strike Ended—Fire on Board a British Steamship—The Italian Ministerial Manifesto.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Scottish iron-paddlers have settled difficulties with their employers by means of arbitration, and the strike is at an end.

The iron-clad Triumph, now building at Jarrow, on the Tyne, accidentally caught fire and was badly damaged before the flames could be extinguished.

FLORENCE, Nov. 28.—The members of the Ministry have been re-elected to Parliament by large majorities, and the Government will have a strong working majority in the new Chambers.

THE HORRORS OF STRASBOURG.

Arrival in This City of a Committee of Citizens of the 25th Ward Investigation—Graphic Story of the Siege.

Shortly after the fall of Strasbourg, a committee was appointed by the Common Council of that City to assist those of the inhabitants who had most suffered by the bombardment. The Mayor, M. KUHN, was made the Temporary President, and M. MONEY, President *de facto*. Twenty-two other leading *bourgeois* compose the organization, and they have been doing everything in their power to alleviate the distresses of their fellow-townsmen. Sufferers themselves by heavy losses entailed by the siege, they soon found their limited resources exhausted. An appeal was made by them to those of their more fortunate countrymen, and to the generosity and common brotherhood of all nations. Switzerland was the first to answer that appeal, and did so promptly and with great liberality, the cities of Berne and Zurich leading the van in the amount of subscriptions. The scene of destitution, misery and suffering that presented itself to the conquerors upon taking possession of the city—heart-hardened as they may have been by familiarity with bloodshed and carnage—moved them to compassion. The accounts sent from them awakened the sympathy of the German people, and considerable sums were subscribed for the unfortunate Strasbourgers, the cities of Frankfort and Hamburg being particularly noticeable for generous contributions.

The same contributors are, however, found in addressing words of consolation to the situation, and will soon be, if they are not already, exhausted. On the 19th of October, about three weeks after the surrender, two delegates from the Committee, Capt. LEON C. UNGEMACH and M. JULES EMMERAS, left Strasbourg for the United States, to collect such sums as they might be subscribed by the charitable. A reporter visited Capt. UNGEMACH yesterday, from whom he received the information, herein detailed. Capt. UNGEMACH, who was one of the army of 80 besieged, related the interesting narrative of the siege of Strasbourg, dwelling upon the hardships of the soldiery and of the citizens who were compelled to live in cellars while it lasted. Many of the non-combatants, he said, were killed and wounded by the explosion of shells and the falling of houses, while a number were deformed for life by splinters. Capt. UNGEMACH dwelt indignantly upon the conduct of the Prussian Army in throwing shot and shell among the helpless people in the city, instead of directing their fire at the walls and their defenders. Capt. UNGEMACH states that 600 or 700 houses have been burned and destroyed. More than 6,000 persons are left homeless and houseless, encamping along the canals and in the ruins of their burnt homes. People who were once rich or in comfortable circumstances, are now reduced to want and poverty. In speaking of the damage sustained by the Cathedral, Capt. UNGEMACH said that the most irreparable loss was the painting on the glass windows. The great Strasbourg library, (destroyed,) which was renowned all over the world for its valuable collection of books, manuscripts, &c., was a loss that never could be repaired. The total amount of the losses by the bombardment is variously estimated at from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000. Trade and industrial pursuits are at a standstill here, and those who have depended upon their trades or on labor for subsistence, are deprived of any means of gaining it, at a time when the hardships of the Winter season are to be added to those they already endure.

Capt. UNGEMACH said that, in view of the generosity which was displayed by American citizens in the subscriptions to the Paris relief fund, and in their liberality at the Fair now in progress, he felt considerable delicacy in presenting the claims of his townspeople upon the charities of the poor, when he remembered the failure and flight of the Chicago grocers, and the way they were living chuckleheads in the streets of that city, and the numbers of sick and wounded to be cared for by the Committee, he was forced to make an earnest appeal for their succor. Capt. UNGEMACH said that it should be remembered in this case, as in other cases caused by the Prussians, not a few of them have been reduced, to a very great extent by bombardment, and are now in as pressing need of immediate assistance. Before leaving Capt. UNGEMACH on reporter was informed by him that at the close of the Fair a committee of gentlemen will be appointed to raise a subscription for the special object of the relief of Strasbourg, and that he (Capt. UNGEMACH, would deliver a lecture upon the bombardment of Strasbourg for the same object. Circulars printed in English, French and German, presenting facts and making an appeal, which was embodied in full report, are issued from the head-quarters of the "Comité de secours Strasbourgeois, rue de la Donnue Numero 2."

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC.

MEXICO.

Ricardoro Thoughtful for Cheaper Revolutions, Starving and Anarchy Menace—Gen. Weer Arrives at the Southern Headquarters and Takes Command.

MAZATLAN, Nov. 24, via SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Disorder continues throughout the country. A conspiracy to revolutionize the State of Sinaloa, having its origin in Mazatlan, has been discovered. The ring-leaders of the movement have been arrested. PLACIDO VEGA refuses to obey the order of Gen. LOZADA to disarm, and has accepted the leadership of another expedition. The people of the town of Culiacan and El Fuerte, having become dissatisfied, troops have been sent there.... Disgraceful scenes are of almost daily occurrence since the overthrow of the State of Jalisco and Sinaloa. The troops at Rosario mutinied and plundered the town. In the State of Jalisco Gov. GUZMAN and STEPHENS, the latter assisted by the Legislature and Federal troops, have taken up arms. All the Courts of justice are closed, and the State is in a condition of anarchy.... In the State of Sonora the Federal troops have been ordered to assist in the warfare against the Apache Indians. The survey of the Guaymas and Paso del Norte Railroad has been completed, and it is expected that work will soon be commenced on both ends. A telegraph line is projected from Guaymas, via Hermosillo, to Tucson, Arizona.

TROUBLE IN ALABAMA.

Governor Smith Refuses to Yield his Office to Mr. Manning—Both Claim Troops to Maintain the Rival Legislatures—A Probe of the Legislature—Great Excitement at Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 27.—The city is full of excitement and the wheels of the State Government are entirely blocked. SMITH and BINGHAM still claim to be Governor and Treasurer respectively, and each retains possession of his office. SMITH has obtained a number of troops from the commanding officer here, and they are posted in front of the entrances to the Executive room and the Treasurer's office. This morning the Senate met, the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor (MORRIS) presiding. There is but one other Democrat in the Senate. All the Senators are Republicans, who held over for two years. After assembling, the Senate was immediately adjourned until to-morrow. In the House the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Article 4, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas, Peace and order now prevail throughout the State; and

Whereas, A military force belonging to the army of the United States has been quartered within the capital of the State to overawe the lawful exercise of the Government of the State, without the knowledge or consent of the Assembly; therefore be it

Resolved, By the House concurring, That a committee of six, consisting of three from the Senate and three from the House, be appointed to wait upon the President, and request him to withdraw said military force without delay upon whose application, by whose order, and for what purpose the said military force was quartered within this capital; and that the Governor be requested to furnish this House with all further information in his power in relation to the matter; and that a report of said committee be received and acted upon.

Only two Republicans voted against this resolution. The Board of Education has also suspended business for the present. Many Republicans denounce the action of Gov. SMITH as high-handed usurpation, and a grand indignation meeting of all parties opposed to this proceeding will be held to-night, and it will be addressed by many speakers who supported Gov. SMITH in the late election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 28—Evening.—The meeting to express indignation at the action of Hon. W. H. SMITH and Hon. ARTHUR BINGHAM, in their attempt to prevent the installation of their recently-elected successors as Governor and Treasurer of the State, is now holding in the Capitol. The President of the meeting votes for SMITH for Governor as the late election.

THE EAST.

Suicide at Boston—A Man Shoked to Death—A Pedestrian Arrested.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—CHARLES E. WHITE, aged twenty-two years, living with his parents in this city, committed suicide by taking poison, yesterday. He was suffering from disease.

JOHN MASSORE was shoked to death while eating breakfast in East Cambridge, yesterday.... MC-EVERIN's proposed walk of 100 consecutive hours was summarily closed by his arrest for giving the exhibition without a license. He subsequently gave bail in $600. GEORGE K. GAVILLE, the partner of MCEVERIN, filed bonds in a smaller sum. The complaint was made to prevent the exhibition continuing through Sunday.

Whisky Dealers Suspended in Cincinnati—Hostheimer Bros.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—HOSTHEIMER BROS., whisky manufacturers and dealers, suspended payment today. The liabilities are $200,000, and assets $120,000. They ask an extension, and think they can pay the debts.... The Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions today in favor of establishing uniform rules in trade, commerce and measures; favoring mercantile organizations, and a general reporting of the markets, with a view specially to exchanging reports daily by telegraph.... The weather here is mild.

THE WEST.

Adjustment of the Boundary Between Utah and Nevada—Effect on the Congressional Election—Progress on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Attempt to Lynch the Lucius Murderers—The Sheriff Fires on the Mob.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Nov. 26.—The result of the recent Government survey between Nevada and Utah locates several important mining districts, heretofore considered to be in Nevada, in Utah, among which are the Pioche, Shoshone and Smoky Valley. These places, at the late election in Nevada, gave Democratic majorities, Pioche alone giving 136 for KENDALL over FITCH for Congress. This discovery will probably cause the return of FITCH to Congress. The Democrats, however, still elect most of their ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is completed to Neosho, Newton County, in the extreme south-western portion of the State, and will be open for traffic in the latter part of the week. Neosho is 311 miles from St. Louis. The road is in fine condition, and will be pushed rapidly on into the Indian territory and across the plains.... The *Republican* has a special dispatch from Potosi, stating that great excitement has existed there since the arrival of JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, who murdered the LAPHEN family in that vicinity some days ago. Threats of lynching the prisoners are made, and Sheriff BRECKENRIDGE has stationed a posse of twenty-five men armed with double-barreled guns at the Court-house, a few steps from the jail where the prisoners are confined, and is determined to suppress any attempt that may be made in that direction. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning some forty men appeared at the jail and demanded the murderers. The Sheriff replied that he should protect the prisoners against violence, and ordered the crowd to disperse, which order not being obeyed, a volley was fired over their heads. Several shots were then fired by the mob, but without effect. This fire was returned by the posse, and one man in the mob was killed. The crowd then dispersed. The Sheriff has strengthened his force, and no other demonstration of violence has been made.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28—Evening.—JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, the alleged murderers of the LAPHEN family, near Potosi, in this State, some days ago, were brought here to-day for safe keeping, against the infuriated citizens of Washington County, who tried to lynch them yesterday morning.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Dr. DUNLAP, a physician of Camden, this State, died suddenly this morning from chloroform, which he took by mistake.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28.—The firm of MOSES, SOLOMON & MOSES, liquor dealers, has suspended. It is an element that the assets are sufficient to meet the regular business liabilities, which are estimated to be $200,000.

Removal of the National Capital—Another Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—An adjourned meeting of persons interested in the removal of the National Capital was held here to-night, when an association was formed, to be known as the National Capital Removal Association of St. Louis, and a constitution was adopted. The object of the association is to secure the co-operation of the people generally in the removal of the National Capital from Washington to some point in the Mississippi Valley. Any one favorable to the movement may become a member. THOMAS HENDRICKS was elected President.

Catholic School and Orphan Asylum for Colored Girls Laying of the Corner-Stone—Suicide at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 28.—Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the new edifice for the St. Francis School and Orphan Asylum for colored girls, was laid with most imposing ceremonies, on Chase-street. Archbishop SPALDING officiated and preached the dedicatory sermon. There were eight or ten thousand persons present. The School and Asylum were founded in 1829 and have always been in charge of colored women. CHRISTOPHER SCHWAIGERT, a German cigar manufacturer committed suicide yesterday by blowing a pistol in his mouth. Cause, intemperance.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

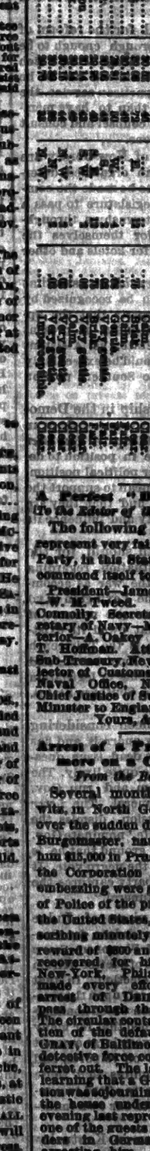
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—A Los Angeles telegram says that the latest returns of the Assembly election give READY, Democrat, a majority for Congress. Over 800 fraudulent votes for MCCOMMAS, Republican, were discovered.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward's Island, Nov. 28.—Commissioner Oliver F. Brecht, of Gloucester, captured by the British steamer *Plover* about seven weeks ago, was rescued from the custody of the Provincial authorities on the 24th inst. On the 26th the steamer *Plover* reacaptured her, and the Captain and four others are now held as prisoners.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28.—The election held here on Saturday to fill a vacancy in the Forty-first Congress, was the cause of much quietly. The indications are that M. MANNING, Democrat, has beaten J. W. HOLDEN, Republican, a son of the Governor, by an increased majority over the August elections.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night at 11:36 o'clock:



TROUBLE IN ALABAMA.

Governor Smith Refuses to Yield his Office to Mr. Manning—Both Claim Troops to Maintain the Rival Legislatures—A Probe of the Legislature—Great Excitement at Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 27.—The city is full of excitement and the wheels of the State Government are entirely blocked. SMITH and BINGHAM still claim to be Governor and Treasurer respectively, and each retains possession of his office. SMITH has obtained a number of troops from the commanding officer here, and they are posted in front of the entrances to the Executive room and the Treasurer's office. This morning the Senate met, the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor (MORRIS) presiding. There is but one other Democrat in the Senate. All the Senators are Republicans, who held over for two years. After assembling, the Senate was immediately adjourned until to-morrow. In the House the following resolution was adopted:

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Resolved, By the House concurring, That a committee of six, consisting of three from the Senate and three from the House, be appointed to wait upon the President, and request him to withdraw said military force without delay upon whose application, by whose order, and for what purpose the said military force was quartered within this capital; and that the Governor be requested to furnish this House with all further information in his power in relation to the matter; and that a report of said committee be received and acted upon.

Only two Republicans voted against this resolution. The Board of Education has also suspended business for the present. Many Republicans denounce the action of Gov. SMITH as high-handed usurpation, and a grand indignation meeting of all parties opposed to this proceeding will be held to-night, and it will be addressed by many speakers who supported Gov. SMITH in the late election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 28—Evening.—The meeting to express indignation at the action of Hon. W. H. SMITH and Hon. ARTHUR BINGHAM, in their attempt to prevent the installation of their recently-elected successors as Governor and Treasurer of the State, is now holding in the Capitol. The President of the meeting votes for SMITH for Governor as the late election.

THE EAST.

Suicide at Boston—A Man Shoked to Death—A Pedestrian Arrested.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—CHARLES E. WHITE, aged twenty-two years, living with his parents in this city, committed suicide by taking poison, yesterday. He was suffering from disease.

JOHN MASSORE was shoked to death while eating breakfast in East Cambridge, yesterday.... MCEVERIN's proposed walk of 100 consecutive hours was summarily closed by his arrest for giving the exhibition without a license. He subsequently gave bail in $600. GEORGE K. GAVILLE, the partner of MCEVERIN, filed bonds in a smaller sum. The complaint was made to prevent the exhibition continuing through Sunday.

Whisky Dealers Suspended in Cincinnati—Hostheimer Bros.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—HOSTHEIMER BROS., whisky manufacturers and dealers, suspended payment today. The liabilities are $200,000, and assets $120,000. They ask an extension, and think they can pay the debts.... The Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions today in favor of establishing uniform rules in trade, commerce and measures; favoring mercantile organizations, and a general reporting of the markets, with a view specially to exchanging reports daily by telegraph.... The weather here is mild.

THE WEST.

Adjustment of the Boundary Between Utah and Nevada—Effect on the Congressional Election—Progress on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Attempt to Lynch the Lucius Murderers—The Sheriff Fires on the Mob.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Nov. 26.—The result of the recent Government survey between Nevada and Utah locates several important mining districts, heretofore considered to be in Nevada, in Utah, among which are the Pioche, Shoshone and Smoky Valley. These places, at the late election in Nevada, gave Democratic majorities, Pioche alone giving 136 for KENDALL over FITCH for Congress. This discovery will probably cause the return of FITCH to Congress. The Democrats, however, still elect most of their ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is completed to Neosho, Newton County, in the extreme south-western portion of the State, and will be open for traffic in the latter part of the week. Neosho is 311 miles from St. Louis. The road is in fine condition, and will be pushed rapidly on into the Indian territory and across the plains.... The *Republican* has a special dispatch from Potosi, stating that great excitement has existed there since the arrival of JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, who murdered the LAPHEN family in that vicinity some days ago. Threats of lynching the prisoners are made, and Sheriff BRECKENRIDGE has stationed a posse of twenty-five men armed with double-barreled guns at the Court-house, a few steps from the jail where the prisoners are confined, and is determined to suppress any attempt that may be made in that direction. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning some forty men appeared at the jail and demanded the murderers. The Sheriff replied that he should protect the prisoners against violence, and ordered the crowd to disperse, which order not being obeyed, a volley was fired over their heads. Several shots were then fired by the mob, but without effect. This fire was returned by the posse, and one man in the mob was killed. The crowd then dispersed. The Sheriff has strengthened his force, and no other demonstration of violence has been made.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28—Evening.—JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, the alleged murderers of the LAPHEN family, near Potosi, in this State, some days ago, were brought here to-day for safe keeping, against the infuriated citizens of Washington County, who tried to lynch them yesterday morning.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Dr. DUNLAP, a physician of Camden, this State, died suddenly this morning from chloroform, which he took by mistake.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28.—The firm of MOSES, SOLOMON & MOSES, liquor dealers, has suspended. It is an element that the assets are sufficient to meet the regular business liabilities, which are estimated to be $200,000.

Removal of the National Capital—Another Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—An adjourned meeting of persons interested in the removal of the National Capital was held here to-night, when an association was formed, to be known as the National Capital Removal Association of St. Louis, and a constitution was adopted. The object of the association is to secure the co-operation of the people generally in the removal of the National Capital from Washington to some point in the Mississippi Valley. Any one favorable to the movement may become a member. THOMAS HENDRICKS was elected President.

Catholic School and Orphan Asylum for Colored Girls Laying of the Corner-Stone—Suicide at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 28.—Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the new edifice for the St. Francis School and Orphan Asylum for colored girls, was laid with most imposing ceremonies, on Chase-street. Archbishop SPALDING officiated and preached the dedicatory sermon. There were eight or ten thousand persons present. The School and Asylum were founded in 1829 and have always been in charge of colored women. CHRISTOPHER SCHWAIGERT, a German cigar manufacturer committed suicide yesterday by blowing a pistol in his mouth. Cause, intemperance.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—A Los Angeles telegram says that the latest returns of the Assembly election give READY, Democrat, a majority for Congress. Over 800 fraudulent votes for MCCOMMAS, Republican, were discovered.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward's Island, Nov. 28.—Commissioner Oliver F. Brecht, of Gloucester, captured by the British steamer *Plover* about seven weeks ago, was rescued from the custody of the Provincial authorities on the 24th inst. On the 26th the steamer *Plover* reacaptured her, and the Captain and four others are now held as prisoners.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28.—The election held here on Saturday to fill a vacancy in the Forty-first Congress, was the cause of much quietly. The indications are that M. MANNING, Democrat, has beaten J. W. HOLDEN, Republican, a son of the Governor, by an increased majority over the August elections.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night at 11:36 o'clock:

Arrest of a Prussian Official in Baltimore on a Charge of Bodysnatching.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Nov. 28.

Several months ago the town of Kotteswitz, in North Germany, was greatly agitated over the sudden disappearance of the Mayor, or Burgomeister, named LOUIS DEIBLER, and with him $15,000 in Prussian bank notes, belonging to the Corporation fund. The particulars of the embezzling were soon communicated to the Chief of Police of the principal cities of Europe and the United States, together with a circular describing minutely the defaulter, and offering a reward of $200 and five per cent of the money recovered. Among the Chief Executives of New-York, Philadelphia and other cities made every effort possible to effect the arrest of DEIBLER, but he managed to pass through those cities and avoid capture. The circular containing a wood-cut representation of DEIBLER, was received Marshal GRAY, of Baltimore, and in the course of the detective force connected with the city police to ferret out. The latter at once went to work, and learning that a German answering the description was sojourning at the Washington Hotel, kept under surveillance. And on Friday evening last represented to the bar-keeper that one of the guests was guilty of one or more murders in Germany, and that they intended arresting him. The bar-keeper in turn communicated this information to Constable JOHNSON, whose residence is opposite the hotel, and indicated to him who the party was. Acting under the information so received, Mr. JOHNSON soon after 9 o'clock observed a man answering the description of DEIBLER on the street and arrested him. In a few minutes thereafter the prisoner, in charge of Mr. ROBINSON and Officer WRIGHT, entered the station-house, followed in a few moments by Detectives MITCHELL and POTTIER. Mr. ROBINSON arraigned the man before Capt. DELANEY and said he was not prepared to make any specific charge against him, but had heard it rumored that he had committed murder in Germany, and that the city detectives were pursuing him, he had taken him into custody. After some discussion as to the legality of the arrest without a special charge of crime, Detective POTTIER remarked that he would prefer a charge. The charge was that of embezzling $15,000 from the Municipal Government of Kotteswitz. Capt. DELANEY expressed himself satisfied with the charge, on which he said he would detain the accused in custody. The person of DEIBLER was then searched, and five pocket-books found in his pockets, one first of which contained a gas note, the second $130 in notes of the same denomination, the third $300 in the notes, and the fourth twenty-two Prussian bank notes for 100 thalers each, on a Berlin bank, making in all $2,000 in United States currency. There was also taken from the prisoner a gold watch and chain, a richly-finished dirk knife and other trifling articles, including some correspondence in the German language. The baggage of the prisoner at the Washington House was then ta

THE FRANCO-CHINESE AFFAIR.

Hostile Hints—Threat of the Emperor Nova—Address of the Regent—Memorandum of Mr. Low—The American Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent

PEKIN, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1879.

Some of our forcible resolutions were a little startled among the Legations at the publication of the ultimatum of the Government, and the Emperor's edict of the same day by a display of unusual energy, but nothing has come of it. The Chinese are not prepared for war, and they know it. Their army is a contradiction of terms. It is a collection of men, but not an organization. Its weapons are of every description, from the matchlock to the Winchester rifle, and its discipline is on a par with its arms. Its generals are ignorant of the rudiments of military science, and its soldiers are cowards. Their navy is a thing of the past. Their fleet of iron-clads, which was to be the pride of the Empire, is rotting in the docks at Foochow, and the few ships that are left are unfit for service. Their forts are in a dilapidated condition, and their guns are of the most antiquated pattern. Their treasury is bankrupt, and their credit is gone. Their people are heavily taxed, and the Government is unpopular. Add to this the fact that the Chinese are not a warlike people, and that they have no military spirit, and you have a picture of the Celestial Empire which is not flattering to its pride. Its rulers know all this, and they know that we know it. They have been told it by our Minister, by the Consuls, by the Admiral, and by the officers of the fleet. They have been told it by the Japanese Minister, by the Japanese Consul, by the Japanese Admiral, and by the Japanese

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Thirteenth-st.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, John Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques and Miss Emily Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Eloyd Wilson, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Regan, Miss Tennent and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gaudon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Fred Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading characters by Mr. Walter Montgomery, Miss Isabel Middleton and Mr. James Mass.

LISA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lisa Edwin, and Mr. Lodingwell.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CZAR AND CARPENTER. (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner Fourteenth-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES EVERY Afternoon and Evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
THE MESSIAH. (Oratorio.) Artists: Miss Christine Nilsson, Miss H. Beebe, Miss A. L. Cary, Mr. H. W. Whitney and Mr. Geo. Simpson.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
24th-st., corner 4th-av.
LECTURE BY JUSTIN McCARTHY. Subject: "The Franco-Prussian War."

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, between 26th and 26th sts.
GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the sufferers by the war in France.

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices early, and not later than an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 64 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DUREAU, HARTEL & Co., Bankers, No. 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The extraordinary credit for the continuance of the war in France was voted in the North German Parliament by 178 to 9, the opponents being socialists and democratic members. The London evening papers of yesterday had a rumor that a Bavarian soldier had attempted to shoot King WILLIAM. The German newspapers are forbidden to publish correspondence from the seat of war. A London dispatch says that during a Prussian reconnoissance on Sunday, near Orleans, the French were driven from a strong position at one point of their line with heavy loss, including one General taken prisoner. Dispatches from Tours, received in London yesterday, report a general engagement in progress, at what point is not stated. The French claim victories along the Loire. Advices from Tours report a battle on Sunday, near Amiens, which continued all day. The French held their ground until late in the afternoon, when they fell back before the superior force and artillery of the Germans. They appear to have made another stand, but were again beaten, making a final stand at another point, they maintained their position until nightfall. A great victory is claimed by the French at another point near Amiens. The capture of La Fere in the North adds seventy cannon to the spoils taken by the Prussians. The command of KERATRY has been united to the Twenty-first Army Corps. The Garibaldians, under MINOTTI, in Eastern France, were defeated by Gen. WERDER, on Saturday, throwing away arms and knapsacks in their flight. The Germans, on Sunday, again came up with the French rear-guard, and a fight ensued, in which the latter lost 300 in killed and wounded, out of a force of 3,000. Fire was kept up vigorously on the besiegers from the forts on the south side of Paris, through Saturday night, giving rise to the expectation of a sortie, but all was quiet at the last accounts. The Paris *Figaro* is desirous of peace, the defense of Paris being impossible.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A meeting of the British Cabinet was held, yesterday, and a London dispatch assumes to give the action on the Eastern difficulty. According to this authority, it was agreed that the demand of Russia was not removed from the sphere of diplomacy by the last dispatch of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. The Cabinet of Vienna is said not to be unfavorable to a conference, in principle, but urges the settlement of preliminary questions. The Sultan and the Grand Vizier exhibit no alarm, counting on a peaceful solution of the difficulty. Meanwhile, the preparations for war on the part of Great Britain and Russia continue. According to one authority, immense supplies of arms and munitions of war have arrived at Russian ports in the Black Sea. The feeling in financial circles in London was better, yesterday, and, according to the telegrams, the fear of a rupture was gradually abating. A telegram from Versailles, via Berlin and London, says a settlement on the basis of a conference and the withdrawal of the Russian note may be hoped for, and goes as far as to say that London has been agreed upon as the place where the conference is to be held. Another dispatch names January as the time of meeting of the conference.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The ratification by the German Federal Council of the treaty for the union of Wurtemburg to the Confederation was made in the House, in Berlin, yesterday. The adhesion of Bavaria so as to be considered on Wednesday. Bavaria, under the new arrangement retains an independent military jurisdiction, under the command of her King, but the organization, drill and equipment of her army are to be made to conform to the system of Prussia. On the opening of the Roumanian Chambers, Prince CHARLES referred, in the customary address, to the satisfactory relations with Turkey, and the adjustment of Consular jurisdiction. The amnesty offered by the Spanish Government has been accepted by Counts CHESTE and CALONGE, and they have been restored to their Captain-Generalships on taking the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. The death of JAMES STUART WORTLEY, yesterday, at the age of sixty-five years, is announced from London.

MEXICO.

Disorders prevail throughout Mexico.... In Sinaloa a revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered and the leaders arrested....PIACHNO VEGA refuses to disarm, and has accepted the leadership of another expedition....The troops at Mazatlan have mutinied and pillaged the town....In Tabasco the Governor, assisted by Federal troops, has taken up arms, the Courts are closed, and the State generally is in a condition of anarchy....In Sonora war is going on against the Apache Indians. The Guaymas and Paso del Norte Railroad has been surveyed, and work will soon be commenced at both ends....A telegraph from Guaymas to Tucson, Arizona, has been projected.

GENERAL.

Rev. CHARLES WALKER, D. D., a prominent Congregational clergyman of Vermont, died at Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday, in his eightieth year.

MCETTRICK'S proposed pedestrian feat of walking for 108 consecutive hours, at Boston, was prevented by the Police, on Saturday, who arrested him for exhibiting without a license. Yesterday he gave bail and was released.

The boundary between Utah and Nevada, as determined by the late survey, locates several mining districts in Utah which have been regarded as belonging to Nevada. One effect of this is likely to be the throwing out of a sufficient vote to return PITCH to Congress.

MANNING, Democrat, was probably elected to Congress, at the special election in the Raleigh, N. C., District, on Saturday last, over J. W. HOLDEN, son of the Governor.

The schooner *Clara French*, of Gloucester, Mass., captured some time ago by the Canadian steamer *Plover*, was rescued on the 24th inst., and on the 25th recaptured by the *Plover*. The Captain and four others are held as prisoners.

There is a good deal of excitement at Potosi, Mo., over the capture of the assassin of the LAFFER family. The sheriff has been obliged to resort to an armed posse to prevent the mob from lynching the prisoners.

Secretary BOUTWELL delivered the opening address at the Charity Fair in Washington, last night.

The latest returns of the Arizona election indicate that BEADY, Democrat, is chosen as delegate to Congress.

The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco has filed its bonds, and will shortly be authorized to commence business.

Gov. SMITH and Treasurer BINGHAM, of Alabama, refuse to yield their offices to their successors, recently elected, and the Governor has obtained a number of troops to guard his office. Resolutions have been adopted in the Legislature condemning his course, and a public meeting was held last evening to protest against it.

The Manor Family.

If all the valuable offices connected with the City Government are not eventually held by relatives of TWEED, SWEENY & Co., it will be simply because those persons have not relatives enough to fill them. The offices are numerous enough, but a man's kinsfolk are usually limited in number. The Ring, having found that it is quite safe to disregard public opinion on all questions, and to study its own interests only, makes no scruple about providing very liberally for its dependents and hangers-on. Having bought up the Citizens' Association, through Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, and silenced as many of its opponents as are amenable to bribery, it naturally distributes the rest of the good things in its own immediate circle.

Yesterday another pleasing little arrangement was made. The long contest over the vacant Police Commissionership was terminated by the appointment of THOMAS J. BARR to succeed MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, who has just been elected Sheriff. This will be not less a surprise to the public than a disappointment to the rival candidates, for among the numerous applicants for the position, Mr. BARR'S name has been less frequently canvassed than any. The selection is regarded as a triumph of SWEENY over TWEED in the councils of the Ring; or, in other words, of "brains" over "brass." TWEED'S candidate was WALTER ROCHE, but SWEENY insisted upon the appointment of BARR; first, because he is an Irishman, but secondly, and chiefly, because he is Mr. SWEENY'S beloved uncle. Any relative who can show a strawberry mark on his left arm is sure of being taken care of. The places are now about equally divided. TWEED has secured good quarters for a brother, a brother-in-law and a son; HOFFMAN has a father-in-law and a brother-in-law in the City Department; while SWEENY has obeyed the instincts of an affectionate heart by giving fat offices to a brother, a brother-in-law, and an uncle. And yet we are told that we do not live under a "personal government."

The delightful duty of announcing to Mr. BARR the stroke of good luck which had befallen him devolved upon Mayor HALL. He executed his little commission in not only a sympathetic, but even a touching manner. Like the man who began a history of his native village with an account of the deluge the Mayor begins his narrative of the present appointment at a date when he and Mr. BARR were in all the bloom and innocence of early life. That was twenty years ago, and, as we all know, time works wonders. It has produced many changes in Mayor HALL; among other things it has made him a "shameless corruptionist of the Ring," if we may believe the *World*—though we are inclined to look upon that as an invention of some of those atrocious conspirators who are trying to bring our City Government into disrepute. But at any rate, the Mayor is not what he was. Under all circumstances, however, it appears that his affection for his "Dear BARR" has been faithful and true. In the words of the song:

"I do not think, wherever thou art,
Thou hast forgotten me!
And I, perhaps, may soothe this heart
In thinking, too, of thee."

After this, let us hear no more about the fickleness of human friendship. The Mayor, in fact, writes a very full biography of the friend of his heart. "I had determined to appoint you last spring," he says. "My dear BARR" must have laughed in his sleeve when he read this. He knows quite well that the Mayor has had no more to do with this appointment than the man in the moon....He owes it to the much more profitable attachment of his nephew. Thus it is that the fly on the wheel sometimes thinks he makes the wheel go round. It is sad, however, to learn on the authority of the Mayor that this appointment has created many "scoreheads." We hope they will be suppressed without mercy. What is the use of letting the good things go out of the family? Mr. SWEENY only follows the example of Mr. TWEED, and Mr. TWEED copies Gov. HOFFMAN, and so the Ring is as round as ever. Tammany is now only a sort of asylum for the relatives of three or four men. By all means let us use the system fully carried out. By and by it will punish even JOHN JACOB ASTOR and MOSES TAYLOR to deserve the public with regard to its operation.

A Peace Conference.

It is reported that the Russian Government has consented to join in a conference to meet next January in London, for the purpose of discussing the treaty of 1856, and the Eastern question generally. The rumor seems to have given much satisfaction in London, as it is regarded as a proof that peace is now assured. It seems to be thought that Russia could not possibly go to war after consenting to submit her claims to a conference.

We have already prepared our readers for this phase of the present difficulty, and pointed out our reasons for the belief that Russia will hold to her original purpose, conference or no conference. It is as much a matter of certainty as anything can be which has not yet happened that Russia will not withdraw her demands, and if England opposes them by arms, it will only be because public opinion is not wiser than the present Government on the question. Russia does not want to move her troops in the depth of Winter. For her to begin war at this moment would be simple madness. It therefore suits her purpose very well to have a conference in January. In all probability, France will not be able to be present at it, and that fact will supply a very good reason for breaking off the negotiations, unless they take a favorable turn for Russia. The deliberations can easily be protracted over the severest part of Winter, and then the Czar will be free to move. The probability is that he will send his troops into the Principalities as soon as the weather permits, and leave the other Powers to go prosing on about peace as long as they are in the humor.

Be that time the English people may have arrived at the conclusion that they have had enough of fighting for Turkey. They will, perhaps, press on the Euphrates route to India, so as to have a second string to their bow, and try to render themselves independent of the Sultan or the Khedive. In the meanwhile, it is by no means certain that Russia wishes to stop the present highway to India—or that she could do it if she tried. The whole question, however, is scarcely likely to be settled without a "fight" somewhere. The Peace Conference is a pretty plaything, but it will be thrown aside when it has served its purpose.

Ultramontanism in the United States.

The Pope's supremacy in temporal as well as in spiritual matters has its most uncompromising advocates in the communities least likely to tolerate interference with individual liberty. The tendency of Catholicism in France is toward the largest and most liberal type, which would restrain Papal pretensions within reasonable limits. The Catholic intellect of France yielded little support to the intrigues which culminated in the dogma of infallibility, and it accepts with a wise appreciation of events the changes which have brought about Italian unity at the cost of His Holiness' temporal sovereignty. The same remark applies to Austria and the Catholics of Germany. Infallibility finds little favor there, and the limitation of Papal authority to spiritual concerns has called forth no noticeable evidence of public feeling. The intelligence which protests against a pretension at variance with common sense acquiesces, without hesitation, in a territorial reconstruction which unites the fortunes of the Italian population of the States of the Church with those of Italy. On both points, ultramontanism derives its most conspicuous support from Protestant countries. The majority of the prelates from the United States helped to elevate infallibility into a dogma, and its most plausible champion was supplied by England in the person of the Archbishop of Westminster. So it is in regard to temporal power. The English Dr. MANNING exerts his captivating eloquence against a proceeding in which VICTOR EMMANUEL merely executed the Italian will; and the American Archbishop SPALDING celebrates his return from Rome by denouncing a change which transforms its people from the abject subjects of ecclesiastical tyranny into the citizens of a nation comparatively free.

This ultraism is not confined to the magnates of the Catholic Church in this country. It taints the lower orders of the clergy, whose closer contact with American life might be expected to impregnate them with juster notions of government and popular rights. Father PRESTON, of this City, for example, is as extreme on the subject as the Cardinals whom the emancipation of Rome removed from fat and easy berths. According to him, the claim to temporal sovereignty is not a debatable topic. "No Catholic can maintain an opinion opposed to the temporal power of the Pope." Why? Because a "syllabus" concocted by the Pope himself so declares. The process of reasoning is, then, complete. The Pope, in the exercise of his infallibility, proclaims what a Catholic may or may not believe, and as the temporal power to be believed forms one of the articles on the subject. This is Father PRESTON'S logic made easy. To him it is an impertinence that he confidently raises his protest, "in the name of the Catholics of America," against the action of Italy and the Roman people. The fact that the latter, by an overwhelming majority, voted in favor of union with Italy, the preacher disposes of by calling the vote itself a fraud; but he has no word of censure for that real fraud by which PIUS IX. has been for years kept in his position,—not by Divine interposition, nor with the concurrence of the Roman people,—but by French bayonets. The suppression of historical truth in the discourse to which we refer is, indeed, quite as remarkable as the perversion of truth by which the relation of Rome under the temporal Papacy to other States is likened to the relations of the District of Columbia to other parts of the American Union. Accusations of "robbery" are preferred against VICTOR EMMANUEL, but the preacher forgot to state that the appropriation of public edifices to national uses is accompanied with a most liberal allowance for the Pope's expenditure, and a most scrupulous regard for his spiritual authority and functions.

This is not the country, nor is this the time, for the promulgation of opinions so hostile to reason, and so inimical to the principles of free government. Their utterance from American platforms and pulpits is an anachronism from which the Catholic Church on this side of the Atlantic should have been saved by the sagacity which is sometimes supposed to prevail in its councils.

The Controller's Office.

Can any one tell why the Board of Canvassers, which adjourned yesterday, *sine die*, omitted to declare the result of the vote for Controller of this City? Are they afraid to let the public see how much Mr. CONNOLLY ran behind his ticket? He is understood to have been elected, though by a small majority; but perhaps he prefers to hold his office by appointment from Mayor HALL, rather than by the votes of the people. This would be in keeping with the contempt usually displayed by members of the Ring for the popular will. It may be that the Ring regard the election of a Controller this Fall as illegal; but why then did they run a candidate? And having run a candidate, why do they now refuse to declare the result of the vote? The mystery that shrouds every movement of the Ring touching the present incumbent of the Controller's office is, in itself, evidence against the iniquity it is intended to cover. Let us look at the facts.

The new charter which TWEED, SWEENY & Co. succeeded in getting through the Legislature last Winter, at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars to their bribery fund, left the Controllership of this City, what it always had been, an elective office. CONNOLLY'S term was to expire on the 1st of January, 1871, and his successor was to be chosen at the election just held. Although the "Young Democracy" had been defeated at Albany by means as corrupt and audacious as any that ever disgraced the annals of legislation, they retained some strength in this City. Indeed, it was not certain that the Ring could defeat them. But, for the purposes of the Ring, it was essential that the Controller's office should be secured, for there were concealed the proofs of its robberies of the City Treasury, and on its continued possession rested their hopes of future impunity. They therefore resorted to the illegal and desperate expedient of inserting in that "budget of frauds," the Tax Levy, a clause abolishing the elective feature of the office of Controller, and continuing Mr. CONNOLLY in power four years longer by appointment of the Mayor. This extraordinary device was consummated on the last day of the session, without the knowledge of half a dozen members of either House, the law as passed requiring the Mayor to appoint the new Controller within five days after its enactment. Thus neither the people nor the Press had an opportunity of protesting against the reappointment of the present incumbent. In fact, very few of our citizens were aware that such an act had passed the Legislature before the appointment was made by Mayor HALL.

But the end was not yet. As the November election approached, a rumor was whispered about to the consternation of the Ring, that their little sleight-of-hand performance at Albany would not endure a judicial test, and that the opposition to Tammany Hall intended to nominate a candidate for Controller in spite of the clause in the Tax Levy. At first, the Ring professed to treat this proposition with derision. TWEED & Co. next boasted that they held a written opinion from Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR, which set the legal question at rest in their favor. In spite of O'CONOR'S "opinion," however, the Anti-Tammany Convention nominated their candidate for Controller. Ten days afterward the Tammany Convention met, and, with unusual display, went through the formality of nominating the candidates already selected by the Ring. Not a word was said about the office of Controller. We stated, at the time, that on the morning of the election voters would find on the Tammany tickets the name of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY for Controller;—and the remark was verified. CONNOLLY'S name was found on every Tammany ballot printed or distributed on election day. Nevertheless, the name of CONNOLLY was scratched off of many thousands of the ballots cast—how many thousands, it now appears the Ring are afraid to let the public know.

Now, why are these extraordinary means resorted to to keep this Mr. CONNOLLY in the office of Controller? Why was it that he was first secretly legislated into a second term of office, against a plain provision of the Constitution? Why was it that he was secretly "run" for an office to which his party did not dare openly nominate him? Most people will say that all this mystery and deception is designed to cover up some gross mismanagement in the office over which Mr. CONNOLLY presides, and that the necessity which compels him to withdraw from the public all knowledge of the transactions of his office for the last three years. The opinion will not be changed by the report with which Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR and their associates have attempted to whitewash Mr. CONNOLLY and to conceal the secrets of his office.

Our Indian Policy.

A communication relating to Governmental intercourse with the Indian tribes, prepared by the late Hon. JOSEPH R. BROWN, of Minnesota, has lately been made public. The deceased gentleman was, throughout his life, a consistent advocate of an enlightened and humane policy in regard to the wards of the nation. The production in question contains a detailed exposition of views which the author was instrumental in getting to some extent embodied in a treaty, formed in 1867, between the Government and two bands of the SIOUX. If generally applied and properly carried out, it is thought that the policy here foreshadowed would result in "transforming the present dependent heathen tribes into industrious, useful and independent Christians." The steps leading to a consummation so devoutly to be wished are, at least, worth inquiring into.

The author fully admits the repeated instances of failure that may be cited in the endeavor to civilize the Indians. In spite of this he maintains "the latent capacity for improvement" of the inferior race, as evidenced by the testimony of missionaries and other teachers, that "Indian children learn to read and write more rapidly than white children, and learn the use of tools with greater facility," and as shown also by the attainment of high academic honors by Indian students; by the elaborate carvings found in their camps, and the delicacy of the needle-work executed by their women. Instead of charging the failure of our well-meant attempts to civilize the red man upon the intractable nature of the materials to be operated upon, Mr. BROWN directly charges our failures upon ourselves, inasmuch as "while professing anxiety for the civilization of the Indian tribes," we have actually prevented this result through the policy that has been adopted toward them. He considers that the fundamental errors of our Government in dealing with the Indians have been its endeavor to civilize tribes instead of individuals, and the practice established by law, of all issues, with the exception of pecuniary annuities, being made in bulk to the Chiefs. It is urged with some show of reason, that it is the interest of the Chiefs and head men of the tribe to oppose civilization, from its obvious tendency to impair their own power and influence. The tribal system further interferes with the elevation of the industrious members of these savage communities, inasmuch as the labor of all is devoted to the use of all. The first reform for which he contends is, therefore, a cessation of the practice of putting agricultural implements and other appliances of civilization in the hands of the Chiefs. Under existing circumstances these magnates usually dower some of their foremost warriors or mediotne men with the houses and implements intended as the nucleus of a farm. The braves of the tribe, holding agricultural labor in supreme contempt, usually "trade" the articles furnished by a paternal Government to the nearest white settlers, and so retain their dignity and idleness unimpaired. The necessity of making such grants to individuals, selected as likely to make a proper use of them, involves the second reform contemplated by Mr. BROWN, namely, a Government protection to individual property among the Indians.

The adoption of these two measures would, it is asserted, have the effect of forming "large communities of civilized and Christianized Indians," whose influence and example would rapidly operate upon their fellows, and tend to the dissolution of the tribal system, which is the most powerful obstacle to the elevation of our aborigines. A scheme of gradual improvement and admission to the rights of citizenship is traced out in conformity with these fundamental provisions. If the success of the initial steps were certain, there could be little difficulty in proceeding even to the length desired by Mr. BROWN. We are not quite so sanguine as the author about the possibility of a general application of his principles. If the bonds of the tribe are loose enough to admit of any such experiment, the process of civilization must already have advanced a certain distance; in the very cases to which he wishes it applied the authority of the Chief is so unquestionably paramount that its adoption would necessarily result in effecting nothing at all, or in merely changing slightly the course by which the Government grants become absorbed. There can be no question, however, that if any such policy could be carried out, the benefits resulting from it would be of a very decided character. And chief among these would be, one not noticed in the production before us, namely, that the necessity would be to a great extent removed of treating with the Indians as with nationalities enjoying a quasi independence. The whole system of treaties is full of perplexing anomalies, tending as much to mislead the red man regarding his true position, as to introduce perpetual changes and contradictions into our intercourse with him. On this and other grounds, the positions advanced in this highly interesting production are eminently worthy of consideration.

Another Way of Settling the Alabama Claims.

The American correspondent of the London *Times* reproduces the letter of the President of the Great Western Marine Company of this City, favoring the *private* settlement of the *Alabama* claims with the British Cabinet. It strikes us that it is unfortunate for the writer, and the concern which he is presumed to represent—with or without the official sanction of his Board of Directors—that such a letter should ever have been written, or, if written, made public. The very suggestion of settling a great wrong to the nation by compounding the claims of a few of its underwriters against the risks of piracy, when the *Alabama* was known to be at sea, is simply an impertinence, which the writer of the letter confesses the Secretary of State has thus far treated with contempt—the contempt of silence, as most people would be disposed to characterize it.

The Great Western Office may or may not be the only *Alabama* claimant disposed to compromise the honor of the United States on such terms. However numerous or select the claimants may be, there can be but one answer to the proposition—namely, that it cannot be entertained. And this being the plain conclusion in the matter, both with the public and the Government at Washington, it is hardly necessary to waste words upon the insults to the Administration and to Congress with which this letter abounds.

The Suez Canal.

The inclination shown by shippers of tea from China to New-York to avail themselves of the new route, by way of Suez, renders any prospect of improvement in the canal a matter of interest. Despite the undoubted grandeur of the achievement, there were at the time of its opening certain drawbacks in the insufficient depth of water, the narrowness of the channel, and the too great sharpness of the turns. The perseverance displayed, both by the Company and the Egyptian Government, is highly creditable to them, and will, it may be hoped, eventually insure the improvements which the canal needs.

A correspondent of a foreign paper who recently passed through the canal in a steamer drawing 19½ feet of water, 340 feet long, and of 1,614 tons burden, writes in satisfactory terms of its present condition, while admitting that much remains to be accomplished before it can be considered as a completed highway between the Mediterranean and Red Seas. The vessel in which he took passage from Suez was detained six hours at the entrance to permit the downward exit of two steamers from Alexandria, and this at once suggests the absolute necessity of frequent "sidings," so as to obviate the necessity of similar delays in future. Although the published charts indicate places where these are supposed to exist, no sidings whatever are to be found between Suez and Ismalia, while the curves of this portion of the work render the passage unusually difficult. The correspondent to whom we have referred also complains of the defective pilot organization. Few, if any, of the men taking charge of vessels passing through understand one word of English. The writer's recommendation that the entire channel be widened, so as to allow steamers to pass each other at any point, is not likely to find acceptance for a considerable time, the enormous expense it would involve rendering it at present impracticable.

One of the narrowest portions of the work is just beyond Suez, where the canal leaves the bay, and dredges are still busy in deepening and widening the channel. From Chaloufa to the Bitter Lakes, however, it may be considered as complete, in the sense of a "single track" canal. Throughout its entire length the course is well marked off, and no accident need be apprehended from a want of necessary buoys and landmarks. The minimum depth at any point in the canal proper is stated to be twenty-two feet, that in Lake Timsah at twenty-one feet, and the banks are described as firm and showing no signs of drift. A tug is, however, deemed necessary, even when the vessel in transit is a steamer, and this is a decided disadvantage. The total cost of passing through the eighty-six miles and a half of canal is, to vessels of fifteen hundred tons, about £700 sterling, or some $3,200.

And this suggests the question of income. It will be remembered that in June last the directors of the Company declared their inability to pay up the interest of the coupon bonds due about that date, and it does not, unfortunately, seem that their financial prospects have since improved. The total capital is put down at £16,500,000, of which a considerable portion is held by the Viceroy of Egypt. But to pay the interest due to outside shareholders alone, an annual income must accrue of £840,000, while the cost of maintenance, dredging, &c., is roundly estimated at £160,000 for the same period. There must, therefore, be a total annual income of £1,000,000, or about $4,800,000, to make the canal a bare success, quite irrespective of any profit to the Egyptian Government; and to furnish this, at the rate of ten francs a ton, will require the daily transit of 6,850 tons. The maximum traffic as yet reached has never exceeded, though frequently falling short of, two thousand tons. Many causes have doubtless conspired to decrease the revenue of the canal during the past six months. The war now raging has had a most injurious effect. But despite all this, it cannot be hoped that the busy season now commencing in India will so greatly add to the traffic as to furnish a sufficient quantity of tonnage to defray expenses. Should it be found that this is the case for a reasonable period after the declaration of peace, a grave question will arise as to the manner in which the canal is to be maintained. The tariff of tonnage dues cannot be increased, as that would render them prohibitory; and yet a waterway requiring such constant dredging and banking cannot be maintained by any company at a dead loss. Government aid must step in, or the labor of years and expenditure of millions will be thrown away; but no one Power will permit another to assume the preponderating influence which a sole charge of the canal would insure to those exercising it. The English capitalists may turn out to have been correct in their prediction—that it would never pay in a business sense. That it will ever be abandoned is, after the enormous effort used in its construction, unlikely. Its ultimate fate will, however, possess greater interest for our mercantile community than was at first deemed possible, as there was an inclination to doubt whether it would be worth the while of vessels bound from China to New-York to avail themselves of the shorter cut is offered.

MINOR TOPICS.

As everybody expected, Mr. HOWARD M. TWOMBLY, the only Republican member of the Assembly elected from this City, has been "counted out" by the Board of Canvassers, pursuant to orders from TWEED and SWEENY. This will give the Democracy a majority in the next Assembly, and enable them to elect their Speaker, and secure the Committees. Tammany will, of course, demand the Speakership for one of her tools again this Winter, as she did last; and by the same liberal use of money among what the *World* calls the "Hayloft and cheese-press" Democracy in the Assembly, she will probably get it. JACOBS and the Kings County delegation may rave and tear their hair about the grasping selfishness of the New-York Ring, but they will have to submit, or be read out of the party. As for the Republicans of this City, who are thus cheated out of their only Representative in the Legislature, we know of no way in which they can resent the outrage except by compelling Tammany Hall to swallow a dose of its own medicine. The same pretext on which Mr. TWOMBLY is defrauded of a seat in the Legislature, if applied to the Congressional Districts, would render vacant the seat of every Congressman returned as elected in this City. If it is legal and right in one case, it would be equally legal and right in the other. Tammany, at any rate, could not complain, and with such a foe to contend against, the only effective weapon is retaliation.

Mayor HALL admitted in his Cooper Institute speech that the predecessors of the present City Chamberlain, referring, doubtless, to SWEENY and DEVLIN, were in the habit of keeping "large bank accounts (of money belonging to the City,) on which they were paid interest, which they pocketed, and they would sometimes actually borrow money at low rates and get full interest on it, from keeping heavy lines of deposits in the City banks." This same system is still continued under SWEENY'S disciple and brother-in-law, Mr. Chamberlain BRADLEY. And yet, after an examination of the Finance Department, Controller CONNOLLY'S committee of six conclude and certify that the financial affairs of the City are managed "in a correct and faithful manner."

On Sunday, one section of the French Army of the North appears to have gained a victory, and another to have sustained a defeat. The scene of the former was the little town of Mezzuil, situated in a narrow valley, watered by the River Aure, about twelve miles south-west of Amiens. The latter occurred near the town of Villers, about five miles to the north of Amiens. These two engagements, occurring at a distance of eighteen miles from each other, can only be explained on the theory that a junction was on the point of being made between two divisions of the French Army of the North, for the purpose of co-operating for the relief of Amiens, at present besieged by the First German Army Corps under Gen. MANTEUFFEL, and that instead of waiting to be attacked, the Germans left their intrenchments for the purpose of meeting, and if possible defeating, their opponents in detail. The smaller body advancing from the north were dislodged from their position after an obstinate conflict; the main body of the army coming forward along the highway from the direction of Montdidier claim to have achieved an important victory. Of the completeness of this we shall be able to judge when we find whether Gen. MANTEUFFEL abandons for the present his designs upon Amiens. In any case, however, the two actions show very conclusively that the morale of the French troops is rapidly improving. The time for disgraceful panics appears to have passed, unless the reported conduct of the Garibaldians can be stigmatized as such, and the moral effect of any success, however slight, will materially aid in the restoration of a national spirit worthy of the crisis.

Mr. SEWARD, after being caught in a typhoon in Japanese waters, went to see the Tycoon, and thus added two memorable "experiences" to his long and varied observations since he retired from the office of Secretary of State. The Emperor received the veteran statesman very graciously, and everybody tried to pay him honor—including Sir HARRY PARKES, the British Minister. Mr. SEWARD has consequently seen a part of Japan under the most favorable circumstances. He is going on to China and the East Indies, where (in India especially) he may be sure of a hearty greeting. If he were disposed to write his travels on his return, he would doubtless produce the most interesting book which has seen the light for many years past.

A beautiful illustration of the glorious uncertainties of Democratic rule will be found in our report of yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. We imagine that the fact of the Common Council and the Water Board having awarded two separate contracts for paving one section of street, and of contractor number two having duly taken up the blocks of contractor number one, before laying down the concrete which he had engaged to supply, will strike everybody but the unfortunate property-holders who are assessed for both operations, as being supremely ludicrous. We have had occasion before to refer to the true Democratic horror of centralization exhibited by the Brooklyn civic rulers. A few more examples of independent authority like the above will probably convince the Brooklyn public that the autonomy of public Boards requires certain limitations.

An organ of the Tammany Ring suggests that an amendment to the Naturalization laws ought to be introduced, "providing that the white immigrant, as soon as he lands on the soil, shall become a citizen of the United States, entitled to vote." Is it not a fact that the agents of Tammany already act upon this principle? The amendment seems rather superfluous—unless Tammany is afraid that the Federal Election law may a little interfere with its special patent for manufacturing citizens out of new comers.

The Rochester *Chronicle* drops a friendly tear over the awful fate which it believes has befallen the NEW-YORK TIMES. It says that Mr. TWEED has bought "all the stock." Our columns look very much like it every day. The dolts who believe the crazy inventions of "New-York correspondents" deserve to be taken in occasionally, but the Rochester *Chronicle* is a sensible journal, and ought to know better. Instead of going for information to the correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, who apparently thinks it a creditable thing to sell untruths to his employers, why does not the Rochester *Chronicle* read the papers nearer home? If the third-rate "correspondents" go on as they are now doing, even their dupes will some day get as sick o

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The monetary for the consideration of Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and Hon. CHAS. J. FOLGER, Secretary of the Treasury, was held this morning at the Treasury Department. Senator Sherman arrived at 10 o'clock, and remained in consultation with Secretary FOLGER and Assistant Secretary Gilfillan until 1 o'clock. The conference was resumed at 3 o'clock, and continued until 5 o'clock. The result of the conference is not known, but it is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will submit his views to the Committee on Finance in writing.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sherman in Conference with Secretary Folger.

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OTHER ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals here today are Reporter Lorenzo Lougmore, of Iowa, and Secretary Stone, of the Chamberlain District, now in session at Brownsville, Texas. Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House are Gen. Alexander Hamilton, of Orange County, N. Y.,

CHICAGO.

How Thanksgiving was Observed—Official Returns of the Election—Revenue Reformers—The Senatorship—Art—Divorce—Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 25, 1870.

Our citizens made a holiday of Thanksgiving yesterday pretty generally. Business was suspended, the Churches were opened and the streets presented a Sunday quietness. Turkeys and pumpkin pies and their accompaniments disappeared in large numbers and quantities. But, after all, it does not seem like the good old times of yore and in Yankee-land, where the custom is native to the soil, and where everybody enjoyed the festival heartily. Our clergymen "improved" the occasion—some of them—to discuss national matters, the political outlook and foreign affairs. But our mixed population had a mixed observance of the day, and by the way in which jollity and boisterous mirth reigned in the saloons last evening, it was quite evident that our fellow-citizens from Teutonia preferred their beverage to the Yankee viands.

THE ELECTIONS.

We have, at length, an official report of the result of our recent elections. The majority on the State ticket averages about 34,000. On Congress it is much less. The aggregate majority of the successful Republican candidates is only 2,993. But several thousand votes were cast for irregular candidates, the prohibition candidate in the Second District receiving 7,000, while the Democratic candidate got only 2,650. The Senate stands 32 Republicans to 19 Democrats, and the House 101 Republicans, including several independents, and 77 Democrats. There are threats of opposition to the Cook County delegation, on constitutional grounds; but it will not amount to much if attempted. The "revenue reformers" claim twelve out of the fourteen members of Congress, as favoring free trade.

THE SENATORSHIP.

There are no new developments on the Senatorial question. The friends of the several aspirants are busy in the interests of their favorites, and it is difficult to predict the result. I have no doubt but that if a vote of the Republican rank and file were taken, Gen. LOGAN would receive two-thirds, as against Gov OGLESBY. Gen. PALMER has more strength among the people than OGLESBY, but there is no telling how the thing will appear when it comes out of the hands of the manipulators and wire-pullers. The Legislature is a so much larger body now than formerly that it will be more difficult and expensive to manage.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Art matters are making respectable progress in this city. One would almost think from the elaborate and very "learned" reports of the "art editors" of our daily papers, that we were about rivaling the art centres of the Old World, and that the fame of the "old masters" was about to be eclipsed. Although we have some excellent artists in landscape and portrait painting, Chicago is not yet Rome, or Paris, or Venice even. For a young city of a generation however, we can justly claim that we occupy a creditable position. The new building of the Academy of Design, on Adams-street, was formally opened on Tuesday evening. The display by our home artists was good, decidedly so, and the opening was a popular occasion, and forms an era in our young history. Some of our citizens exhibit excellent taste in art matters and others act patronizingly because it is the fashion.

THE RIVER FRONT.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has officially signified that it accepts our "lake front," under the grant of the Legislature, made nearly two years ago. I suppose that litigation will now commence between the railroad and the city, unless a compromise is effected. But the end will probably be that the Company will get what it wants. It always has done. Formerly, when the city was not as large as it is now, when the Central had an ax to grind and wanted the Chicago Common Council to turn the grindstone, it went into the election with money and other influences, and never failed of carrying its point. Our Aldermen are no more incorruptible now than they were ten or fifteen years ago.

LIQUOR DEALERS IN TROUBLE.

The Liquor Ring—or, at least, some members of it—in this city, are constantly getting into trouble. They have not forgotten the profits made in the palmy days of ANDREW JOHNSON, and attempt to evade the payment of the present moderate tax. But some of our officials are vigilant, and daily some offender has come to grief.

DIVORCE.

The divorce business during the present year has been larger than usual. Down to the 8th of August, when the new Constitution abolished the most popular divorce Court—the Recorder's—40 suits had been commenced by women in the Superior Court, 23 in the Circuit Court, and 228 in the Recorder's; by men, 22 in the Superior, 12 in the Circuit, and 107 in the Recorder's—making an aggregate in a little over seven months of 858. In 1869 the number reached 658, of which over 500 terminated in a final decree. It must not be inferred that these cases, or even a majority of them, belong in Chicago. Two-thirds, at least, come from the East to avail themselves of our "divorce laws," "local residence," "shyster" lawyer, who "puts it through for five dollars, and no publicity," has been known to enter as many as thirty cases in a day. That illicit way of doing things has, however, been recently blocked by the action of the Judges and the Bar.

The weather continues glorious. It is cool, but the sun is shining as brightly as in mid-summer. The ground has not yet been whitened with snow, and the freezing has not been very severe.

TRADE.

General business is good and money reasonably plenty. The fall in the price of hogs has created some embarrassment, as many had more for animals to fatten during the early part of the season than they will now bring in this market. The pork is unusually fine, owing to the abundance of corn. Many vessels are laying up for the Winter, especially those in the lower lake trade.

The Distillery Explosion at Buffalo—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 26.

About 10½ o'clock this forenoon, those residing or living in the vicinity were startled by a terrific explosion in the distillery of Messrs. H. F. BRIGGS & CO., situated on the south side of Carroll-street, some distance below Washington-street. The building, three stories in height, of brick, was shattered to pieces, and is a complete wreck. It was at first reported that the explosion was that of the steam boiler in the establishment, but later it was ascertained that it was the large copper still which had exploded. We were informed that three coppersmiths from the establishment of Messrs. SHAW & KENNEDY—among whom was the foreman, Mr. EELS—were at work in the distillery this morning, repairing the pipes, &c., and it is supposed that the lights used by these men, communicating with the gases from the still, caused the explosion. The men with Mr. EELS are said to have escaped with slight injuries; but at last accounts—11½ o'clock—Mr. EELS was believed to be buried beneath the *débris*. The firemen, who were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in speedily subduing the flames occasioned by the explosion, were working manfully in removing the rubbish as it became safely cleanly possible to handles, in order to solve the painful mystery as to who, if any, had been crushed. FRANKLIN LEESE, engineer in the establishment of Messrs. BRIGGS & CO., was terribly scalded, and it is feared cannot recover. He was taken to a saloon on Exchange-street, where he was visited by Drs. MINER, NICHOLS, PIERCE, ABBEY and PHELPS, and all that was possible done to relieve his terrible sufferings. He was able to speak, but was suffering the most excruciating pain. JOSEPH LEESE, a brother of the engineer, was also in the building at the time of the explosion; but escaped without serious injury. Mr. LEMAN KNAPP, who acted in the capacity of foreman of the distillery, is reported to have been severely, though it is hoped not fatally, injured. A team belonging to Mr. LAYCOCK, of Black Rock, engaged in drawing lath upon a load adjoining the distillery, was buried beneath the falling walls and killed; the driver escaped, having fled at the first sound of the explosion. The force of the explosion was such as to drive the glass from the windows across Carroll-street, and cast innumerable fragments of debris in the clapboards of a frame house opposite. The building belonged to the Rumsey estate, and occupied the site of the old Rumsey Tannery. As far as we were able to learn the insurance on the building and fixtures was as follows: $6,000 in the Western, of this city, on the building, and $2,000 on the engine, boiler and other fixtures; $5,000 in the North British on the stock and fixtures; $5,000 in the Buffalo Fire and Marine, of this city, on fixtures; $2,500 in the Buffalo City on building. The property was fully insured, and from figures as we have given do not comprise the whole of the insurance. P. S.—Since the above was written we learn that Mr. EELS escaped from the building, being on his way out at the time of the explosion. He was quite severely burned about the hands and arms. He was taken to LAYCRAFT'S store and treated by Dr. GREGG. It is said now that all who were in the building escaped, and that no person was left under the ruins.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Kit Hubbard at Danville, Va.—Confessions of the Murderer.

Special Telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 25.—KIT HUBBARD was executed at Pittsylvania Court-house today. The circumstances of the murder for which HUBBARD was executed are fresh in the memory of the public. The dead body of JOE. E. ANDERSON, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Pittsylvania County was found mangled and weltering in his blood on the morning of the 8th of July last, within his store-house, at Spring Garden, the cash-drawer of his store was rubbed of its contents, and although foot-prints stained with blood were tracked over the room, nothing, save about $20 in money and a few private papers, was carried off by the murderers. Without the store-room, in a corner of the porch attached to the house, was found a heavy billet of locust wood, measuring about three inches in diameter and four feet in length, with blood-stains upon it, and in the centre of the main road, in front of the porch, was found a large, rough stone, weighing about twelve pounds, stained with blood and a few hairs sticking to it. These were the fatal implements which accomplished the fearful deed. A singular looking double-barreled pistol was found on the blood-stained porch floor, one barrel of which was missing and the other heavily stained. Evidence showing the weapon was not called into use, but was accidentally dropped and left unintentionally by the parties in their excitement and haste. This pistol, with the corroborating circumstances, told the tale which led to the discovery of the guilty parties, who, after perpetrating the crime, unmolested, made good their escape to the City of Lynchburg. The pistol was identified beyond a doubt as the property of KIT HUBBARD. When this fact was established, cumulative testimony was produced to prove that a few days previous to the murder KIT HUBBARD and another negro were seen going in the direction of Spring Garden from Danville, making inquiries about Mr. ANDERSON, his habits, his money, and what further evidence proved that at about 2 o'clock P. M. on the day preceding the night of the murder, KIT and the same negro were seen within four miles of Spring Garden, going in that direction. These and other strong corroborating circumstances were well established on the trial; but KIT relied mainly for his defense on proving an alibi, but failed entirely to sustain it. A singular and strong circumstance which contributed to establish his guilt, was the fact that the party charged with being his accomplice, and who was proved to have been in company with him at the times before mentioned, and to have succeeded in aiding him in Lynchburg in concealing his escape from the officers when KIT was arrested, and was not captured until a few weeks ago. This man, JOHN JACKSON, is now confined in the jail of Pittsylvania County, charged with the same horrible crime. HUBBARD'S trial occupied several days, forty-seven witnesses were examined; the case was argued at great length, but the jury arrived at their verdict in a few minutes after their retirement. KIT asserted his innocence until a short time after sentence of the law had been pronounced upon him, when he proceeded to make a confession, by which he attempted to implicate two white citizens of this county of high respectability, alleging that he and JACKSON were employed by these men to watch while they accomplished the murder of Mr. ANDERSON. This confession was wholly at variance with the testimony, and was regarded by all who heard it as a made-up tale, conceived in the hope of saving himself by implicating others. But in a few days afterward, finding that this effort, and that all efforts to secure a release from the death sentence, were fruitless, he again carefully called in his counsel, the Commonwealth's attorney, and another gentleman, and made, as he stated, in view of the solemn ordeal through which he was soon to pass, a full and truthful confession of his guilt, acknowledging that the evidence given against him on the trial was in the main correct; that no other person than himself and JOHN JACKSON were guilty of the murder; that their object was money; that they succeeded in inducing Mr. ANDERSON to open his door on the pretense that they wanted to purchase cakes; that when the door was opened the old man was stricken down by the heavy billet of wood before described, and, considering him dead, the work of robbing the money-drawer commenced; that while getting the money Mr. ANDERSON crawled out into the porch, and, leaning upon the railing, asked, "What does this mean?" to which JACK replied, "Son, in mockery, replied, "Who are you?" and with the billet of wood and a heavy stone he was mangled to death, his body removed into the store-room, and the door pulled to; after which, by a forced march, KIT and JACKSON made their way to Lynchburg, arriving in that city late in the evening of July 8.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market at the Exchange yesterday (Nov. 29) was particularly dull, although a large amount of valuable property was offered. The attendance was numerous, but the bidding was spiritless, and only forced sales, under orders of the Court, were effected. All the property offered by JOSEPH A. LEVY, and to which reference to detail has already been made, was withdrawn, hardly a bid in any instance being received, and when made, the amount was so far below the real and estimated property value as to be without effect. To offer property at public sale at the present time seems almost useless, as the only result is a disappointment to both owners and auctioneers. Sales, however, continue to be advertised, and it is hoped that a reaction will soon set in. This hope is based mainly upon the activity characterizing private transactions, which are now somewhat marked. Should the same activity continue it can hardly fail to affect the public market. Two Supreme Court sales were effected yesterday as follows, both under the direction of GRANT NATHAN, Esq., referee.

By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, lot with buildings thereon, on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue, in size 125 feet front by one-half the block in depth. Sold to G. C. SHUMWAY for $16,000. The mortgage foreclosed in the action amounted to $16,000. The price realized was deemed very low, as the same property was sold some two years since for about $20,000.

The remaining sale was made by JOSEPH A. LEVY, and comprised a five-story brick building and lot, situated on the south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 125 feet west of Avenue C. The lot is in size 24.9 by 96.9, and the premises were directed to WARREN FOOTE for $20,000. The mortgage foreclosed amounted to $18,000. This price was also low, as it was stated that the property rented for $490 per month.

Yesterday's sales at auction by J. BLANCHARD, SON & CO. will offer a large list of Brooklyn property, and in addition, a well-located lot on Eighty-first-street, in the City. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will also dispose of some City property.

At an executor's sale at Clarksville, in Rockland County, as soon today, BLACKWELL & MARKS will sell about 600 acres of valuable quarries of lime and building stone.

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At an executor's sale at Clarksville, in Rockland County, as soon today, BLACKWELL & MARKS will sell about 600 acres of valuable quarries of lime and building stone belonging to the estate of ARCHIBALD C. BRADY, deceased, desirably located in the town of Clarkstown, Rockland County, on the main road from Nyack to New City Court-house, and eligible for building lots.

At private sale, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, and WM. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., No. 2 Pine-street, advertise a great variety of valuable property, both improved and unimproved. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-street, also offers for sale a number of plots and lots in the immediate vicinity of the new Crystal Palace. The latter broker reports having recently sold eight lots on the east side of Eighth-avenue, at the intersection of the avenue and St. Nicholas-avenue, with nine lots adjacent on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, and two on One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, nineteen lots in all, for $40,000.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 2½ Pine-street, has lately sold four lots on the north-east corner of Third-avenue and Ninety-fifth-street, and six on the rear fronting on Ninety-fifth-street, for $45,500. He also reports the sale of one full lot on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, for $40,000.

JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-street, reports the sale of three full lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, commencing 475 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for $60,000 each.

Exchange Sales, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Edward A. Mayer.

Lot with buildings thereon, s. s. 84th-st., 325 ft. W. of 1st-av., 16½ ft. front, 102 ft. deep.....$10,000

By Joseph A. Levy.

3-story brick building and lot, s. s. 54th-st., 225 ft. W. of Avenue C., 25 ft. 2 in. by 100.5.....$20,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Madison and Vesey sts.
N. W. corner, 72x100.....
Hudson-st., W. s., 50 ft. N. of 4th-st., 25x100, with all the buildings thereon, subject to a mortgage of $18,000.....} $47,000
Perry-st., S. s., 60 ft. W. of 4th-av., 20x92, with all the buildings thereon, subject to a mortgage of $14,000.....
20th-st., 164.8 ft. s. of 6th-av., 25x84.9 ft. s. on rear, 24x102.....
Mott-st., E. s., 94.4 ft. N. of 7th-av., 21.6x101.6, irr.....
Mott-st., E. s., 160 ft. N. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, irr., and 1 3-story brick building thereon.....
46th-st., S. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5.....
52d-st., N. s., 120 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5.....
52d-st., N. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5.....
53d-st., N. s., 225 ft. W. of 6th-av., 20x100.5.....
53d-st., N. s., 245 ft. W. of 6th-av., 20x100.5.....
77th-st., S. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x102.5.....
77th-st., S. s., 100 ft. W. of 9th-av., 25x102.5.....
77th-st., S. s., 150 ft. W. of 9th-av., 25x102.5.....
77th-st., S. s., 175 ft. W. of 9th-av., 25x102.5.....
78th-st., S. s., 225 ft. W. of 9th-av., 25x102.5, and 1 3-story brick building thereon.....
79th-st., S. s., 150 ft. W. of 9th-av., 25x102.5.....
121st-st., N. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5.....
121st-st., N. s., 240 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5.....
124th-st., S. s., 100.4 ft. W. of 1st-av., 16.10x100.11, irr.....
Madison-av., W. s., 242 ft. N. of 40th-st., 24.8x100, irr.....
Madison-av., W. s., 266 ft. N. of 40th-st., 24.8x100, irr.....
14th-av., centre line, 4 lots, 100x100.....
21st and 22d-sts., 1 block 200x.....
14th-av., centre line, W. s., 1 block, 200x.....
Boulevard, 8 lots, 100x100.....

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bailloch and Union-av., S. W. corner, 840x127.6?.....
Columbia Heights, e. s., 262.1 ft. n. s. of Pierrepont-st., 18.2x101.....
Degraw-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x100.....
Degraw-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18x100.....
3d-av. and Degraw-st., N. W. corner, 50x100.....
Furman-st., e. s., 231.8 ft. s. W. of Bushwick-av., 20x100.....
Boulevard, 96.2x100.3 to 100.2x200.....
Henry-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Remsen-st., 22x75.6, h. and l.....
Jefferson-st., 100 ft. e. of, and Reid-av., 75 ft. W. of, 20x75.....
Madison-st., e. s., 194.8 ft. s. of Evergreen-av., 20x100.6x8.1x19.7x116.1.....
Meserole-st., n. s., 100 ft. W. of Morrell-st., 20x100, h. and l.....
Palmetto-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 20x100.....
Palmetto-st., n. s., 475 ft. s. W. of Central-av., 50x100.....
Powers-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Judge-st., 25x100, 11.2x30.11x36.10x3.6x31.6, h. and l.....
Sackett-st. and 6th-av., n. e. corner, 100x100.....
Sackett-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100x100.....
Sackett-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100x100.....
5th-av., W. s., 60 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 22x100.....
Spencer-st., W. s., 260.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 16.4x100, h. and l.....
Wallabout-st., n. s., 70 ft. W. of Hamilton-av., 35x100.....
Atlantic-av., n. s., 75 ft. E. W. of Hamilton-av., 25x100.....
Fulton-av., s. s., 100 ft. W. of Schenectady-av., 25x100.....
Fulton-av., s. s., 267 ft. W. of Stuyvesant-av., 40 x the block x102; the block, c. block cottages.....
Franklin-av., e. s., 81.6 ft. n. of Gates-av., 24.6x100.....
Hamilton-av., S. W. corner of Green-av., 100x100.....
Howard-av., W. s., 60 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 40x80, h. and l.....
Myrtle-av., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Washington-av., 20x100.....
Ralph-av. and Monroe-st., S. W. corner, 20x20.....
Washington and De Kalb ave., n. e. corner, 98x100, h. and l.....
Willoughby-av., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 20x100.....
24-av. and 39th-st., s. e. corner, 100.3x100, c.....
62d-st., n. s., 25 ft. W. of Bonnet-st., lots Nos. 2 and 16, Bonnet's Subdivision.....
69th-st., W. s., 60 ft. s. of 4th-av., 20x100.....

RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.

New-Brighton.

Brook-st., 44 ft. n. of Pine-st., 22x100.....

Southfield.

Richmond road, Elias Tyson's, 60 1-10 acres.....

Northfield.

Union-av., Nicholas Van Name's, 102x130.....
Tyson-av., corner Fort Richmond road, 102x100, irr.....

Westfield.

Main public road, Elias Dorr's, 4 acres.....

Clarkson.

Pond road, adjoining Mrs. Jane Miller's, 227x100 x270.5x276.....

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Mt. Kisco to G. Hubbell's road, W. s. of J. W. Merrill's, 2 acres.....

East Chester.

Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 30 to 43 and 132 Washingtonville.....

Morrisania.

Deanbanest., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25x100.
Deanbanest., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25x100.

West Farms.

Jefferson-av., s. e. s., adjoining East Tremont, 50 x175.....

Yonkers.

Albany Post road, e. s., adjoining J. Herriott's, 1 A. 31 P.....

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Charlton-st., s. s., 274 ft. e. of Bloomfield-st., 25x100.....
Sherman-av., e. s., 174 ft. s. of Bloomfield-st., 25x100.....
Sherman-av., e. s., 199 ft. s. of Bloomfield-st., 25x100.....
Broad-st., W. s., adjoining Prentice's, 18x100.....
Sherman-av., e. s., 124 ft. s. of Ames-st., 24x112.6.
Plain-st., e. s., adjoining Dunn's property, 20x100.

J. Simpson to S. Rogers, 20 Lots in Union.....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN NEWKERK & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 7 Pine-st.

The management of estates a specialty. Rents Collected and Dividends collected.

PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—ELEgant first-class four-story brick house, three stories and basement, with two stables and coach-house, 25 feet front by 75 feet deep; all the modern improvements, complete, and beautifully frescoed; carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, and two cooking ranges included; price $70,000, lower than furniture is valued. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK FRONTING ON THE HUDSON.—Corner 70th-st. and 70th (100 feet wide) and 71st-sts., 200 feet deep; thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 70th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full particulars see advertisement in auction columns, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

FOR SALE.—DUANE-ST., NEAR WILLIAM, 2-lot with five-story brick building thereon.
EAST HOUSTON-STREET.—Corner lot, best side of st., and four-story brick building thereon.
EAST HOUSTON-STREET.—Large lot on corner of Willett-st. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-PRICED three-story dwelling in perfect order, 20 feet front, and 40 feet deep; 18 Bank-st., Hudson-st. This property will be improved, if the purchaser desires it, at a low rate. Terms easy; possession; 9th-st.; neighborhood good; lot full depth.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

LARGE DOUBLE EXTRA ROOMY dwelling, with all modern improvements, and stable, 25 feet front, 50 feet deep; 153 East 48th-st., for sale reasonably; possession; terms unexceptionable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

NEAR BROADWAY, OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.—Three lots, 100 feet west of Riverside-drive, with public park and cold water. Terms reasonable; terms easy; possession; dwelling in high stoop, brown stone.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE, MODERN, MEDIUM-SIZE, Frenchroof, well-located four-story English basement dwelling; in 30th-st., near 6th-av.; $23,500; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A HIGH-STOOP FRESCOED BROWN-stone, medium-sized elegant dwelling, on 3d-st., near Booth's Theatre, and between the Grand Opera House and Union Square; 14 East 16th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE valuable business lot No. 82 Franklin-st., and the four-story store No. 281 Hudson-st. Apply only to executor's agents.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved city property, in sums to suit borrowers; improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PLOTS AND SINGLE lots in the immediate vicinity of the projected Crystal Palace for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A FERRY-HOUSE.—Lot 50 feet front by 100, corner of 16th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. R. FULLER, No. 344 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE GUNTHER ESTATE, AT Jamaica, Long Island. This splendid country seat of the late Hon. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER GUNTHER will be offered for sale. This mansion is spacious, (being 60 by 82,) Mansard roof and cupola; a large conservatory; two stables, large ornamental grounds; eight out-buildings; one acre shrubbery; beautifully situated on high ground, in full view of the village and surrounding country, with about eight acres in all. Title perfect. For terms, &c., apply to the executors, CHARLES GUNTHER and WM. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., No. 2 Pine-st., or WINANS & SANDS, No. 2 Cedar-st., where plans can be seen.

AT ELIZABETH.—FIFTY-FOUR TRAINS daily, (each way,) forty-five minutes from Liberty-st. for sale on easy terms, a series of twelve-room houses, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, stable and location; lot of nearly one acre; well improved; a comfortable and elegant suburban residence, worth $15,000; will rent low till April. Inquire at West Jersey Depot, or address C. C., Box No. 3,886 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY, at South Orange, N. J., on high ground, one hour from New-York; house, barn, 6½ acres of land, lawn, fruit and shade trees, all in fine order; will exchange for improved Brooklyn property.
FREEMAN, No. 209 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y. for sale low. Also, country seats and farms to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 268 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house stands, with five lots, or will rent house two stories, basement and attic; no sale but private sale. Lyed in it; situated on Tenth Regiment Armory, City; terms of valuation from City Hall. For particulars inquire of GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE Splendid double marble store and basement Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200; well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 128 Fulton-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—IN WEST 37TH-ST., A FIVE-story high-stoop brick house; 18 rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,260 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BELL, P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as will be duly notified.)

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

(By permission, on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 79TH AND 79TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 8TH-AV., 79th and 79th-sts. are paved with Belgian pavement. The sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. cars are running up as far as 80th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, overlooking the MAGNIFICENT portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if it does not, it will be sold in SINGLE LOTS. Terms: Cash payable. Government gold or City warrants, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every room, is RESTRICTED, for 25 years, to the erection of a first-class brick or stone dwelling, and securing beyond a doubt any contingency of UNDESIRABLE neighborhood and MACHINERY improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day of sale may apply to DUNCAN, BARLOW & CO., No. 48 Broadway (or to the auctioneers.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE LOTS ON 87TH AND 88TH-STS., NEAR THE PARK; THE CORNER 87TH-ST. AND NORTH-EAST CORNER BROADWAY AND 150TH-ST. (near the BOULEVARD.) also important portion of WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—BY ORDER OF GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, WEST 16TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 53D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, in Partition, the following property, viz.:

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Two lots, fourth side, 150 feet west of 8th-av.

FIFTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots south-west corner of 7th-av. and 57th-st., and one lot on the rear, on 57th-st.

SIXTY-SECOND-STREET.—Two lots south side, 175 feet west of 9th-av.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three lots north side, 125 feet east of 10th-av.

BROADWAY AND 150TH-ST.—Corner lot, 100 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on 150th-st.

BROADWAY AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-STREET.—Three lots north-east corner.

WASHINGTON-AVENUE.—Houses and lots Nos. 149 and 151, corner of Hamilton-pl.

HORATIO-STREET.—House and lot No. 4 Horatio-st.

WEST 16TH-STREET.—House and lot No. 148 West 16th-st., near Waverley-place.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—The four stables and lots Nos. 52, 54, 56 and 58 Lexington-av., commencing on the corner of 53d-st.

Sixty per Cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers.

S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 214 VALUABLE LOTS AT FLATBUSH, L. I., ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Dec. 7 and 8, at PROSPECT PARK, forty-nine minutes from Fulton ferry, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., on the grounds. Lots will be sold in two parcels, each containing 107 lots, and each one will be offered separately. Each lot is 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Terms: One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years; bonds and mortgage. Every lot must be sold. Some choice lots will be offered. Title perfect. Plans now ready. Lots will be sold to the highest bidder. All who desire to examine the property before sale, will take Flatbush cars at Fulton ferry, to Prospect Park, and proceed to Gate's Hotel, adjoining the premises. For maps and further information, apply to

DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO.,
No. 28 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 87TH-AV. AND 88TH-ST. AND ON WALKER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH-AVENUE, CENTRAL PARK.—Four lots situate on the south-easterly corner of 88th-st. and 5th-av., being 100 feet front by 100 feet deep.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 61st-st., being the last unsold lot, 100 ft. in the rear, 20 by 100 feet 8 inches.

WALKER-STREET.—The first-class four-story Nova Scotia stone-front store and lot situate on the southerly side of Walker-st., west of and near Church-st., known as No. 32. The building covers nearly the entire lot. Lot 18 ft by 100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-ST.—REMOVED—ELEGANT BRICK AND STONE-FRONT DWELLINGS ON EASTHOUSTON AND 105TH-STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the entire block of fifteen fronting from Second to Third-av., known as Nos. 201 East 105th-st. to Nos. 214 East 106th-st., each 20 feet front, 80 feet deep, with thirty-four inches in depth on the rear of the lots, and thirty-four inches in depth on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, the entire block being 300 feet in width on 105th-st. and 306 feet 8 inches in width on the Wyndcliff, being for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1870, at a rent of $10 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and plans now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The lots of land, together with the two-story and three-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of Washington-st. and Waldo-st., and known as Nos. 407 and 414 Washington-st. One lot being 25 feet 10½ inches in width by 75 feet 6 inches in depth. No. 414 is 24 feet 9½ inches in width by 60 feet in depth.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Christ, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 24, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots No. 11 Pine-st., No. 31 Beekman-st. and Nos. 49 and 51 Liberty-st. Also, 18 packet ships of the Black Ball line; 30,000 tons Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 264 acres ill peaches of land in Monmouth County, New-Jersey. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 2 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

IF JOHN OR JAMES KELLY, LATE of the Commercial House, Rondout, will drop a line to P. S. R., Queens, Queens County, N. Y., they may hear of something to their advantage.

STELLA.—FORTY-SEVEN, SIX, THIRTY-ONE.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,

NOS. 37 AND

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Sail every SATURDAY, at 8 A.M., and WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, &c. Also to and from Mediterranean ports by Gibraltar or Marseilles.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"CITY" STEAMERS.	
Australia	Sat., Dec. 3	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 23
India	Wed., Dec. 7	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 7
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Acadia	Wed., Dec. 14
Scotia	Sat., Dec. 31	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Calabria	Sat., Jan. 14	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 18
Australia	Sat., Jan. 28	Acadia	Wed., Feb. 1

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets for 12 months, returning by best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $50. Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices, 4 BENNETT, BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

INMAN LINE of Royal Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax),
Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P.M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 11 A.M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax),
Tuesday, Dec. 13, 2 A.M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and TUESDAY, from Pier No. 46 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$100 | 1st Cabin.....$80
To London.....$104 | To London.....$85
To Havre, N. S.....$80 | To Havre, N. S.....$65

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, and other European ports.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE D'PARIS.....SUMNET.....SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.....LAMARE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE.....SAUVAGE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 7

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine):
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

Passengers do not carry Steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and mails for London.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"CITY" STEAMERS.	
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS	Wed., Nov. 30, at 12 M.		
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD	Dec. 7, at 4 P. M.		
MANHATTAN, Capt. FOSSITT	Dec. 7, at 2 P. M.		
MINNESOTA, Capt. W. W. FOSSITT	Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.		
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Dec. 21, at 8 P. M.		
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN	Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.		
COLORADO, Capt. H. PRICE	Jan. 4, at ———		

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River

DENMARK, ARMENIA, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 10 A.M.
FRANCE, Germ. Empr., Saturday, Dec. 24, at 9 A.M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $31 currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

PANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....$150. | Steerage.....$80.
Gold. | Gold.

Through rates, including passage, berth and subsistence, according to the location of berth:
$195 to $270. | $100.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., at the clock noon

ON THE 2ND AND 17TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free of charge.

The new steamer QUEEN OF THE MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAMPBELL,

Departure of 30th every month will touch at San Juan del Sur.

Steamship SAN JUAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 21, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and to be received until 4 P. M., Friday, Dec. 2.

Freight for Japan and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Friday, Dec. 2.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes.....Monday, Dec. 19.
CHALCO, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 29.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:

MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS, (via Nassau), Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. DELAFIELD.....Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMSHIPS A WEEK FROM NEW-YORK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 41 and 43 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 44 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 29 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agents at G. S. & F. R. R.	Agent at N. Y.

No. 229 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK R. S. CO.

Pier No. 31 N. R.—The steamer W. T. COX will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater Railroad. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 A. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to Europe on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of formalities and annoyances at passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in procuring the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of other causes in which they are indispensable to every one on the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER'S SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND MARANHAM, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. O. A. SHOOTS, Dec. 2.
MERRIMAC, Capt. ———, Jan. 2.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. A. TURNBRIDGE, Feb. 2.

These splendid steamers will call at Hampton Roads and call at St. Thomas, Para, Fernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro going and returning. For accommodations of freight or passage apply to

CHAS. HARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

Passports issued by J. E. MORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 96 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE American, English and Scotch ladies, as working housekeepers; will make themselves generally useful and work for the interest of their employers; are good cooks, and will go either in the country or city; prefer, however, a first-class boarding-house; have good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good worker; can be highly recommended from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 102 East 46th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 120 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to take care of grown children and assist in sewing; is a good seamstress and can iron; can do machining; the best of City references from her last place. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. today, at No. 141 Fourth-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook in a gentleman's family; is a good baker, and pastry; can take charge of the kitchen; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 341 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as second girl or to sew and assist in the family; understands all kinds of fine laundering; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 East 40th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as second girl in a private family; understands all kinds of fine laundering; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 East 40th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; will do the entire washing; no objection to the country; references given. Call at No. 221 West 37th-st

CHEAP FAME.

The Latest Method of Advertising a Political Aspirant—Cost of the Shoulder Demonstration—Paying the Piper.

Last evening the drawing of the prizes presented to the Standley Legion by their admiring friends, came off in the small theatre of Tammany Hall, formerly occupied by Bryant's Minstrels, "the use of which," said the printed bill of prizes, "has been kindly tendered by Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED." At 7½ o'clock, the hour designated for the doors to be opened, there were gathered together several hundred men clamorously demanding entrance. The crowd, unlike Democratic gatherings in days of yore, was well dressed, the ensemble being men of rather portly build, and appeared to be "at peace with mankind and the rest of the world." Not an angry word was heard, but the tone of conversation would hardly pass current in polite circles. At last, an elegant carriage marks its appearance before the hall, whereupon the shouters were made, "What 'emcost" is this?" As our reporter does not possess a thieves' vocabulary, he is not able to give an explanation of the term, but suppose it means a gentleman able to pay his board all regularly. The "Emcost" referred to turned out to be "Hamilton Orrick" of Edward, Jr., who, on alighting from the carriage, was observed to be dressed in pearl-colored pantaloons, velvet coat and vest, with light brown overcoat of the latest cut, and a superb assemblage of jewelry. A few moments after the arrival of this distinguished young gentleman, the doors were opened, and the crowd poured in. There was a fine orchestra in attendance, consisting of a harp, two violins and a flute. The music being secured, and "let up." The meeting organized by the choice of Gen. TWEED as President, Colonel KINNAN and Alderman HENLEY as Vice-Presidents, and Alderman E. DURKIN and Ex-Mayor THOMAS F. TOOMEY as Secretaries. Mr. TOOMEY having sufficiently recovered from his Thanksgiving gastronomic feats to be able to attend. Alderman HALL, Assembly man T. J. CAMPBELL, Assemblyman FRANCIS DUFFY, of the Twenty-second District, and other gentlemen of like note, occupied the chairs behind the wigwam did not "put in an appearance." On assuming the chair, Gen. TWEED, blushing like a peony, (for the truth is the young man is somewhat bashful,) said: "I know you do not feel like hearing any talking to-night, you would rather have some fun and the drawing will now commence." Col. A. A. STARKWEATHER drew the numbers from the wheel." Whereupon a small linen bag containing numbers corresponding to tickets held by the Legion, was emptied into the wheel, which after being turned a few times, was opened, and a ticket bearing the first number drawn announced by the Chairman. During the progress of the drawing, "the boys" kept crying out, "Shake our rup," "them tickets is heavy," "don't be afraid, old fellar," &c. There were ninety-seven prizes of the following values: Specie, $200 (money, $205); other prizes, $250; total, $1,445.

The best prize was a gold watch, and the second best $50 in gold.

A request was made that, as the numbers of the prizes (the first ninety-seven tickets drawn from the wheel being the lucky ones) were called out, the parties holding the corresponding numbers should give their name and residence to the reporters. It was amusing to notice the loss of memory occurring to some of the winners on being asked to locate their habitations. One man said he lived in Centre-street, but couldn't tell the number, and one of the pencil fraternity headed him "Mr. Donothing" as the most likely marking. "If he don't live there, he will, or there soon enough." Another lived "somewhere" in Houston-street, and another said, "I believe it is called Sullivan-street, where I live."

The highest number drawn was 96, showing that our estimate of the Chamber paraded was correct. Altogether the affair passed off pleasantly, and was found to be a cheap way of advertising a political favorite into notoriety.

Shall we Have a New Export Law for Distilled Spirits.

The following petition has been forwarded to Secretary BOUTWELL by the parties in interest:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1870.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: We, the undersigned, merchants of the City of New-York, would respectfully represent that we are greatly in need of a new export law for distilled spirits. For over two years we have been practically without such a law, and during this period the greatest grain-producing country in the world has been deprived of a large source of wealth from foreign trade. Much of our grain cannot profitably be exported in its original state. It should be exported profitably if converted into alcohol. We could supply the markets of the world with alcohol, for we could more than compete with any other country in price and quality. Under the present law (existing to drawback on spirits exported) no shipments in hand can be made, as spirits cannot leave an internal revenue warehouse until the tax is paid. The regulations protecting the revenue are not only very stringent, but the law is impracticable. The present law was made to destroy fraud, but its effects have reached no far. It has destroyed legitimate business too. There is a tax on the manufacture of alcohol for exportation, and a tax on sales, and only sixty cents per gallon of the sixty-five cents refunded, and a very protracted delay is necessary to get that back. We cannot export profitably, and compete with other countries if there shall be any tax imposed on the same, and any legislation which destroys a legitimate and lucrative foreign trade is erroneous and should be changed.

You are doubtless aware that the distilling business has been greatly overdone. The manufacturers are glutted with whisky in every shape, and it is all but impossible to dispose of this stock even though it be offered at a very much less price than its cost at manufacture. If distillers could be opened for these goods to the markets of other countries the surplus would soon be reduced, and prices given to the domestic trade. There are too many distilleries for the home trade, their capacity being about one-half too much for the requirements of our own country, but if we could have an export law, respectfully, could ship our alcohol and whiskys abroad, then all of our distillery capacity could be profitably employed, but not till then. For the want of this export law the grain producers, dealers and distillers are not of the only sufferers, but a large portion of the business community also, who are more seriously affected by the lifeless condition of these important branches of commerce than is generally supposed. No one thoroughly acquainted with this matter could doubt as to the great necessity and propriety of the proposed law. The entire movements in these branches of trade are very great, and it is now earnestly hoped that Congress will quickly make a new export law for spirits which would again enable us to enjoy a profitable foreign trade, relieve our very much overstocked grain and whisky markets, and greatly enrich the country.

Believing that you, Sir, will heartily endorse our letter, we respectfully ask permission to make a suggestion which we deem of great importance. In the ordinary routine of Congressional business, it is seldom that ever a matter of great interest meets with the prompt attention and action of Congress. There are obvious reasons why this proposed law should become a law as early as practicable, and we hope it will be introduced to Congress early in December. We ask you, therefore, to urge upon Congress early attention to this subject. Very respectfully, (Signed,) HYDE & Clark, No. 86 Water-street; Franklin, Edson & Co., David Dowat & Co., J. M. Fiske & Co., Jesse Hoyt & Co., F. W. Engs & Sons, Boyd Bros. & Hobson, E. Cayius, De Kuyter & Co., J. Cousinacry & Co., L. E. Amanuck & Co., Galway & Cassado, Fabbri & Chauncey, Gilman, Homes, Wallis & Co., D. Vivier & Co., Carlos Cobb, Hughes, Hickory & Co., Herman Butjer & Bro.

The Official Canvass Ended—Mr. Twomey but Counted Out.

The result of the official canvass of the votes cast at the recent election was declared yesterday. The Committee on Privileges recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a copy of this report, including the testimony, be transmitted by the Secretary of this Board to the District Attorney, and that he be requested to take immediate action thereon.

Resolved, That the Chief of the Bureau of Elections be directed not to make any payment on account of the election to TOMAS H. DIDDLE and JOSEPH FORBES, Inspectors in the Twentieth District of the Eighth Ward, nor to any of the Inspectors of the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward.

Resolved, That in the Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward the nineteen ballots cast for HON. N. HYMONSON for member of Assembly be allowed to GERALD T. TWOMEY for member of Assembly in the Seventh Assembly District.

Resolved, That the vote for member of Assembly in the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward be not counted.

Resolved, That the vote for member of Assembly in the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward be not counted.

Resolved, That the vote for member of Assembly for the Seventh Assembly District be now canvassed, in accordance with these resolutions.

The report was adopted *nem. con.*, and the result is that Mr. JOHN CAREY is declared to be elected to represent the Seventh Assembly District by a majority of 59 votes over Mr. HORATIO M. TWOMBLY, the vote being as follows: CAREY, 1,572; TWOMBLY, 1,513.

Alderman WORTMAN offered a resolution declaring the cornseated returns from the Seventh Assembly District the official return, which was unanimously adopted. The declaration of total votes in the City and officers elect was read as follows: For Governor—Hoffman, 36,262; Woodford, 34,391. Lieutenant Governor—Beach, 36,223; Kaufman, 34,200. State Controller—Nichols, 37,407; Palmer, 34,414. Canal Commissioner—Fay, 37,228. Canal Commissioner, short term—Chapman, 37,221; Barkley, 34,552. Inspector of State Prisons—Schen, 37,371; Parkhurst, 34,541. Mayor—Hall, 71,087; Leo with, 34,927. Sheriff—Brennan, 79,117; Brown, 27,226. County Clerk—Loew, 78,672; Stemmler, 27,184. Coroners—Keenan, 77,245; Young, 76,493; Hermann, 76,605; Flynn, 41,793; Knox, 36,626; French, 27,594. Members of Congress—Fourth District—Roosevelt, 10,760; McMahon, 2,441; Legrait, 797. Sixth District—Cox, 6,216; Greeley, 5,305. Seventh District—Ely, 11,324; Williams, 8,469; Willis, 660. Eighth District—Brooks, 12,353; Wilkes, 7,149; Wadsworth, 6,362. Ninth District—Wood, 15,620; Hillyer, 4,403; Ellinger, 3,707. It will be observed that the vote for Controller of the City and County of New-York is not announced. The Board, after hearing the declaration, adjourned *sine die*.

"The Gentleman"—Interesting Lecture by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.

Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., delivered last evening the third lecture of the series in aid of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes, at the Sunday-school Room in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The audience, as in the case of the former lectures, was very large and select, and many deaf mutes were present, to whom the lecture was explained by Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, pastor of the Mission Chapel. The subject selected by Mr. VINTON bore the significant title, "The Gentleman," and that character was presented in the most interesting manner. Dr. VINTON agreed that Mrs. Grundy, in her remark that was "there is a great deal in blood," both in man and beast, was right, as said, it was impossible to controvert this theory. The great divergence, both in the physical and spiritual characteristics of the members of the same family raise great objections to the theory of Mrs. Grundy, so strongly supported by physiognomy and philosophers. The more correct analysis was a mystery. But, although some men were born gentlemen, yet no hereditary office can confer this proud title on any individual, nor can accident of birth deprive a man of it. In the humblest ranks of life the truest gentlemen are often found, while the most highly-born may descend to the most common type of man. Education exercises a great influence in rearing and perfecting the model gentleman. A gentleman need not necessarily be religious, and a religious man may not be a gentleman. A person may be more of a gentleman than a nominal Christian, or even than a religionist, and yet the gentleman is not so high a type of man as the true Christian. The best description that eulogy can bestow on any man is: "He is a Christian gentleman." The sentiments are the foundation on which the qualities of the gentleman are formed. The lecturer then pointed out the characteristics of the gentleman. His sentiments of kindness of correspondence to that of charity in the Christian, is his most peculiar trait. The gentleman as a lover of the beautiful—the beautiful symbolized is patriotic war and in true poetry. His conduct is beautiful, all his acts are harmonious with beauty. Delicacy is also a peculiar trait in him, nor is he an egotist. The lecturer then fully refuted a writer in the Rambler illustrating the character of men by musical instruments, and said that the piano-forte would best describe the American gentleman. He next described the reading which would be characteristic of the gentleman, and took occasion to condemn in severe terms on the immoral literature of the day. The gentleman, he said would be found at the head-quarters of politicians. His magnanimity, courage and sense of honor will always be apparent. The lecturer closed by referring to GEORGE WASHINGTON as the best type of a Christian gentleman.

Twenty-first Reception of the Brooklyn Art Association.

There was more than a crush last evening, at the Twenty-first Reception of the Brooklyn Art Association, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The building was crowded. The foyer of the house was used for the art gallery. Of course it would be impossible to attempt anything like a criticism, when the room was so densely crowded that locomotion, much less seeing, was out of the question. It struck us, however, that with some really meritorious works of art in the collection, that was exceedingly poor and common-place. If true devotion to art in Brooklyn was represented by the throng of people, then indeed must our sister city be the Athens of America.

The Kings County Canvass.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers appear to have made a general muddle of the election returns; for, after much deliberation, they appointed a committee of six yesterday afternoon to revise all that has thu sfar been done.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The lecture of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER before the Mercantile Library Association at Steinway Hall, on the evening of Dec. 1, is looked forward to with pleasant anticipations by a great many people. The eloquent Senator is sure to have a crowded house, as he always does when he makes a public address. His theme—"The Duel between France and Germany, with its lessons to Civilization"—is one of absorbing interest, and his treatment of it is worthy of its importance.

The Hebrew Fair in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital and Orphan Asylum will open in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on Fourteenth-street, to-morrow evening, on which occasion an address will be delivered by Gov. HOFFMAN. In the preliminary arrangements the ladies of the Hebrew persuasion in this City have relied for aid solely upon their own people, who have responded generously. Now, the general public are invited to participate in an enterprise which, though under Jewish supervision, is not denominational to the essential population of this City. The hospital affords aid to more suffering Gentiles than Jews. The Fair promises to be second in interest to none which has been held in this City recently.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. BALCH, assistant minister in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, is announced. Dr. BALCH was formerly pastor of St. Luke's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-street, in this City, which became, during his term of office, one of the most popular churches in New-York. Dr. BALCH has now been called to the Rectorship of the Church of the Ascension, in Baltimore, and has also been offered important positions by the Executive Committees of Foreign Missions of the Church in the United States, and by the Society for the Increase of the Ministry in the United States. Neither of the three appointments has yet been accepted by him.

The regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held at the Wigwam in West Forty-fourth-street, last evening. Mr. GEO. P. BRADFORD, President, in the chair. After the routine business had been disposed of, including the election of about 180 new members, and the presentation of the names of a large number for the action of the Committee on Membership, a subscription was taken up for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the Wigwam, which amounts to about $400. The sum of $150 was raised and the meeting adjourned.

Yesterday afternoon a return game of baseball was played between the employes of the hat manufacturing firms of BIRD & Co. and DUNLAP & Co. The play was exceedingly creditable to all concerned, and resulted as did the first game between them, in July last, in favor of BIRD & Co., the score being 68 runs to 57. The winning "nine" were presented with the ball used in the July game, after it had been handsomely gilded.

Quite a large delegation of persons owning property in the upper part of the City, accompanied by Assistant Alderman MCCARTHY, called on Mayor HALL yesterday to ask him to use his influence in preventing the laying of the Hamar wooden pavement in One Hundred and Twentieth and several other streets. The Mayor promised them that he would veto the resolutions to lay the pavement when they came before him.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday, when the following statistics were presented: Number of alien passengers to Nov. 21, 1870, 194,628; number since to Nov. 24, 2,823. Total 329,052. Same date in 1869, 244,629. Balance in bank Jan. 1, $79,371 93. Aggregate receipts for commutation, &c., $230,016 07. Making a total of $309,440 21. Disbursements, $227,342 24. Leaving a balance of $82,153 97.

EMIL TOMIS was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 note on CHRISTIAN STEENEB, a lager-beer saloon keeper, at No. 109 Hester-street. The same Commissioner discharged THEODORE FAY, accused of passing a similar bill on ROGER GILBRIDE, a grocer, the prisoner being shown to be innocent of any criminal intent.

In the great Seven-thirty Government bond suit against JAY COOKE & Co., the well-known banking house, which has been occupying the attention of Judge BLATCHFORD and a jury, in the United States District Court, for several days, considerable evidence was taken yesterday, after which the case was adjourned until to-day.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, HENRY CARROLL and WM. BROWN were charged with breaking into the saloon of ANNA KUNZ, No. 120 East Houston-street, on Sunday morning, with intent to commit a burglary. The prisoners were placed in the house, having effected an entrance by breaking a rear window. They were held to answer.

GEORGE SCHLAGENHOFF was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SMADBEY, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and $50, the property of WM. BENDER, No. 11 Park-avenue, on Saturday last. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was held to answer.

The examination in the case of LOUIS MEYER, charged with passing a counterfeit $20 bill as a bonus of questionable repute in Delancey-street, was commenced before Commissioner SMITH, yesterday. Policeman KIERAN was called as a witness for the Government.

The annual solemn high mass of requiem for the repose of the souls of deceased members of the Roman Catholic Association known as the Purgatorial Society of New-York, was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday morning, by Very Rev. WILLIAM QUARE, D. D., V. G., assisted by Rev. Dr. HAGGERTY, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Father DUFFY, of Fordham, and the usual high mass known as the Gregorian.

ADOLPH GOSSNER was held to answer at the Essex Police Court yesterday for stealing a gold watch worth $150, the property of his employer, Mr. JOHN STROHL, Tompkins-av.

CHARLES O'NEIL, Secretary of No. 12 Chemical Engine Co., fell from the top of a car on Twelfth-street and Third-avenue, by a Third-avenue car, and was slightly injured.

It was reported yesterday that a premises house in the eighth and ten line had suspended. Liabilities not large, and likely to be speedily adjusted.

There were four sudden deaths reported to the Coroner yesterday, who ascertained that they all came from natural causes.

BROOKLYN.

Prince ARUGA, heir apparent to the Throne of Japan, visited the United States frigate *Dale* and *Guerriere* flag-ship of Vice-Admiral ROWAN, and the flag-ship of Port-Admiral STRINGHAM, last week, accompanied by members of his suite, a special invitation having been extended to him by Vice-Admiral ROWAN, who had recently been in command of the Asiatic Squadron. The Prince was received with a royal salute of twenty-one guns, and expressed himself greatly pleased with the attention shown him. He and eight other young men from Japan, all of high birth, are at present at the Pierrepont House in Brooklyn, and intend to remain here some time, for the purpose of becoming more familiar with our language and institutions.

J. F. BROUGHTON, keeper of "the negro gambling-saloon," as the corner of Fulton and Bond streets, upon which a descent was made by the Police on Saturday night, was fined $50 and pay with four of the gamblers then arrested, brought up before Justice WALSH for examination yesterday morning. On motion of their counsel, PATRICK READY, however, the case was postponed until next week, and they were liberated on $500 bail each.

There are in the public charitable institutions of Brooklyn, on an average throughout the year, 2,181 inmates, and, to take care of these, there is annually spent $400,000, a sum nearly equal to that spent on the same institutions in New-York, although in New-York there are twice as many inmates to support.

LANGAN CONWOSY, a rather unprepossessing representative of Cuba, was accused by his wife, a decent-looking Irish woman, yesterday, before Justice WALSH, of having grossly treated her, and threatened to take her life. The couple have been but three months married. Mrs. CONWOSY asked for a divorce, and the Judge promised to consider the matter.

Five new cases of small-pox were discovered by the Health officials in "Dutchtown," E. D., yesterday, and at once removed to the proper hospital. The Health Board have determined to institute active measures to have the infected locality cleaned out.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning as the night watchman at Breslau was coming off duty, his pistol accidentally exploded, the trigger having caught in the button-hole of his coat. The ball entered his breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was immediately taken to Babylon, where the ball was extracted by Dr. SKINMORE, and the wound dressed.

The excitement over the Trustee election in the village of Whitestone is on the increase. There seems to be decided opposition against two persons, Messrs. MESSICK and HATHAWAY, who were named for the position, and yet, at every meeting held by those opposed to them, it seems impossible to unite on any other candidates. At a meeting held a few evenings since by the opposition, the friends of these gentlemen were so numerous that a resolution indorsing them was passed.

The people of Long Island have been waiting for a number of weeks for the anticipated Hide Park, which has not yet been over seen, according to some of the assembly in New-York. Sag Harbor was stated to be the place where the greatest effect would be witnessed. A number of the residents anticipating trouble have been absent.

The revival in Rockville Centre Methodist Church is greatly increasing. Sunday, O'Dosmans' praying band was up from Williamsburg. At each meeting morning, afternoon and evening—the tabernacle was filled to overflow—persons going forward to the altar. During the evening there were eight conversions.

Rev. C. E. MILLER, of the M. E. Church, Whitestone, who has been absent some time for the purpose of regaining his health, has returned much improved, and next Sunday will resume his pulpit duties. He was welcomed on his return by a number of his friends, who gave the reverend gentleman a donation party.

Jos. TALBOT, of Peconic, was seriously injured yesterday while loading his wagon with lumber. The horses becoming frightened, started, and as Mr. TALBOT attempted to stop them he was knocked down, and the wheels passed over him, breaking both of his legs and injuring him internally.

Protracted meetings are being held in the M. E. Church, Pearsall's Corner. On Sunday evening the house of worship there was filled, so affecting that thirty-five from the audience arose and came forward to the anxious seat. A large number of conversions have already taken place.

The schooner *Daniel Morris*, which went ashore on Fisher's Island last week, has been stripped of all her material, and GEORGE W. FULLER has contracted to get her afloat for fifty per cent. damages. Her cargo consisted of 125 tons of coal.

STATEN ISLAND.

New buildings are springing up on the ground at Tompkinsville, in place of those recently destroyed by fire. The old ones were wooden structures; those now going up are made of brick. Among them is a large well-ventilated edifice, erected by the Staten Island Railroad Company.

A new and well-built ferry-boat was, yesterday, placed on the line from Dey-street and the North Shore, Staten Island, to take the place of the *Pomona*, which will be laid up for the Winter. She is called the *Castleton*, and has splendid engines and well-regulated cabins. On the first experimental trip she made the journey from Dey-street to Dey-street in seventeen and a half minutes.

The work of extending and repairing St. Mary's-avenue, and extending New-York-avenue, was commenced, yesterday, by order of the Board of Supervisors, who meet again to-morrow at Richmond to read proposals for other improvements.

NEW-JERSEY.

GEORGE MCKEON, bridge-tender at the new railroad bridge of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Paterson, yesterday appeared before Coroner BUTTERWORTH, of Paterson, and told a long story about six young men who, insisted on crossing the bridge, about midnight, on the 16th of the present month. He says that one of them, named WM. CONNOLLY, of Spring Valley, Bergen County, N. J., fell, or was pushed, through the trestle-work. He was rescued, taken to his home, where he died a few days after, and a coroner's jury gave a verdict of accidental death. There is some suspicion of foul play, and the matter will be investigated.

The Essex County Bible Society met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the first Congregational Church, in Clinton-street, Newark. The reports of the Secretary, Rev. P. DE VRIES, and of the Treasurer, Gen. HOWARD HOPKINS, Esq., exhibited a very prosperous condition of affairs. During the past year the Society had not maintained special distributors in the field, yet its operations had been widely extended and its prospects encouraging. The receipts had been over $7,000, in the evening a public meeting was held, which was addressed by Gen. THEODORE RUNYAN, Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE and others. The attendance was large at both the afternoon and the evening sessions.

Chief of Police PECKWELL, of Newark, is making a strong effort to secure a better observance of the Sabbath in that city. On Sunday night a number of concert and other saloons were visited, and their proprietors informed that if those saloons were again found open upon that day, the law, which has heretofore been a dead letter, would be strictly enforced. At two or three saloons, 300 or 400 people were found.

The barge *Wm. H. McClase*, loaded with lumber, ran into the New-Jersey Railroad bridge at Centre-street, Newark, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The draw was bent nearly double, and lifted completely from its position. The house of the bridge-tender was thrown into the river, and several persons narrowly escaped with their lives. Travel over the bridge is suspended.

The population of New-Jersey (with the townships of Sparta, Hardystown, Plainfield and Westfield estimated as their population in 1860) is 906,073. The increase since 1860 is 183,497. The gain is larger than that of any other Eastern State.

The Republicans of Jersey City are discussing the subject of a revision of the charter. In two wards delegates have been elected to a "Charter Convention," at which the matter will be taken into consideration.

PROF. CARLO BASSINI, a well-known composer, died at his home, in Irvington, on Sunday evening. The funeral ceremonies take place at Brooklyn to-day, and the body will be interred at Green-Wood Cemetery.

RICHARD DUFFY has been held by Commissioner WHITEHEAD, of Newark, to answer the charge of having voted three times in that city at the late election.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Commander F. Harrington has been ordered to the Ossipee, and Commander Geo. C. Remey to the Kearsarge, as executive officers. Commander Francis H. Baker, Commander Edward Barrett, Lieut.-Commander C. H. Rockwell, Lieut.-Commander Henry B. Pilsbin, Assistant Surgeon Wm. Tran, Chaplain C. R. Hitchcock, Chief Engineer Stephen D. Hibbert, First Assistant Engineer Samuel Connell, Second Assistant Engineer Wm. Wood and W. H. Harris, are detached from the *Delaware* and await orders. Assistant Engineer A. H. Gilman has been detached from the *Kearsarge*, and ordered to the receiving ship Potomac, and Chief Engineer Wm. Hoover, Lieut.-Commander John McPhail, from the receiving ship Potomac, and ordered to the Swatara. Lieut.-Commander M. B. Sheppard, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Ossipee. Lieut. Commander Leon Farquhar, from the Ossipee, and ordered to the Michigan. Lieut. Commander W. M. Sheppard, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Ossipee. Lieut. Commander Geo. Dewey, from the Board of Examiners, and ordered to the Calhoun. Lieut. Commander Edward Barrett, from the Calhoun, and ordered to the Board of Examiners. Lieut. Commander Francis M. Ramsay has been ordered to report to Gen. McDowell, President of the Retiring Board at New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 28.—The United States steamer Monongahela, from the Coast Survey service, has arrived, and after coaling will proceed to the Gulf of Mexico. The United States steamer Geyser, Commander Winslow, will drop down to the Roads to-morrow morning, preparing for sea, and will sail for Key West. Pay-Director Thomas Williams, U. S. N., has been attached and placed on waiting orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The United States steamer Oregon, which sailed for Panama on Saturday, returned to this harbor on account of severe gales of weather, but sailed again to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—American Securities opened and closed as follows: Sterling, 9 per cent. Stocks steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	6½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92¾
Consols for account	92¾	92¾
United States 6-20s, 1865	86	86
United States 6-20s, 1865, Old	87¾	87¾
United States 6-20s, 1867	87¾	87¾
United States 10-40s	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central Railroad shares	110	110¾
Erie Railroad shares	22	22¾
Atlantic and Great Western shares	21¾	21¾

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—4 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened heavy and closed dull on Middling Uplands, opened and closed at 9¾d. @9¾d., and Middling Orleans at 9¾d. @9¾d. The sales of the week reach 74,000 bales; including 8,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 11d. ₱ cental for new Red Western Spring. PROVISIONS—Lard, 68s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 57s. for Cumberland. Cheese, 62s. ₱ cwt. Short Rib Middles. PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 9d. @5s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 10s. for fine. Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—5 P. M.—Sugar, 23s. 6d. ₱ cwt. LINSEED-OIL declining at 32s. 6. ₱ ton. CLOVERSEED 50s. @55s. ₱ cwt. New American Red. Calcutta LINSEED easier at 53s. 6d. WHALE-OIL opened dull. Spirits PETROLEUM declining, at 1s. 6½d. ₱ gal. TURPENTINE, 32s. 6d. @32s. ₱ cwt.

MONEY AND TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—COTTON active; Middling 15½c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; stock, 4,500 bales.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet, 43 @45. Rosin quiet and steady. Tar, $3 @3 25. Crude, $2 @2 50. No sales of Common to Good reported.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—COTTON steady; Low Middlings, quiet and nominal; receipts, 1,307 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 6,400 bales.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870.

The supply of cattle in Lots for sale on this forenoon was quite full. Horned Cattle and the lower grades of Sheep were fully as low but steady as last week's prices, while the better grades of Cattle were unlooked for and fair and good Cattle were wanted. Extra, 14½c. ₱ lb; the most inferior grades, hard cases, 10½c. ₱ lb. State Cattle stood at the head of the list, and sold at 14c. ₱ lb., live weight. Oxen sold from 12c. @14c. ₱ lb., live weight, and 10½c. @ 12c. ₱ lb., dressed. Cows and Calves were in no demand; they have fallen 1c. ₱ lb. on best quality, and 1c. ₱ lb. on inferior quality. Milch Cows are dull and at a poor demand. Sheep sold from 6c. @8c. ₱ lb., live weight, and 12c. @14c. ₱ lb., dressed. Lambs were wanted at 7c. @8c. ₱ lb., live weight. Grass Calves sold from 8½c. @9c. ₱ lb., live weight. Sheep and Lambs are improved in quality since last week, but the prices realized this forenoon are no better than those of last week's sales. Veal Calves sold from 9c. @12c. ₱ lb. Lambs sold from 7c. @7½c. ₱ lb. Some of the Lambs sold at 7½c. ₱ lb., but the number was limited. Hogs are coming down; Saturday's market closed at 5¾c. @7c. ₱ lb., live weight; there was no change in the quotations up to 11 o'clock A. M. this morning.

SALES TODAY.

WESTERMIER & HUGHES sold for BOOKER & TRAYLOR 97 Steers, Illinois, common cattle, from 12c. @13½c. ₱ lb. weight 7 cwt. also, for J. L. PERKINS, 30 Steers, Michigan, from common to fair, from 13c. @14c. ₱ lb. weight 7½ cwt. also, for SYLVESTER & BRUSTER sold for self 300 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 12c. @13½c. ₱ lb. weight 7 cwt. also, for H. C. EASTMAN sold for self 100 Steers, Illinois Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 14½c. @15½c. ₱ lb. weight 7¼ cwt. strong. Also, for same 70 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 14½c. @15½c. ₱ lb. weight 7¼ cwt. same. BEACH & BRAY sold for T. T. ALEXANDER 70 Steers, Kentucky, from common to good, from 12c. @14c. ₱ lb. weight 7½ cwt. Also, 35 Steers, Illinois common cattle, from 12c. @13½c. ₱ lb. weight 6¾ cwt. Again, for same, 75 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 13c. @14½c. ₱ lb. weight 6¾ cwt. and 6¾ cwt. Again, for same, 75 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 13c. @14½c. ₱ lb. weight 6¾ cwt. also, for same 100 Kentuckys, from common to fair, from 12c. @15c. ₱ lb. weight 7¼ cwt. and again, 130 Steers, Illinois, mixed on the Home Farm, from common to fair, from 12c. @13½c. ₱ lb. weight 7 cwt. BURCHARD & MCGRAW sold for self 50 Steers, Illinois common to fair, from 12½c. @13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; again, for same 50 Steers, Illinois, coarse cattle, from 12c. @14c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 371 Sheep, weight 18,520 lbs. from 5¼c. @6¼c. ₱ lb.; the lowest priced were fair Canadas. Also, 207 Canada Lambs, weight 4,140 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb., and a few head of poor fine-woolded Sheep, at 5¼c. ₱ lb. REID & MCGRAW sold in three lots 190 Sheep, weight 12,320 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 94 Lambs, weight 4,550 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 38 Lambs, weight 1,900 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 76 Sheep, weight 10,270 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 41 Sheep, weight 4,910 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 166 Sheep, weight 14,500 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 218 Sheep, weight 17,040 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold for self at 5¼c. @ 6¼c. ₱ lb. Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending Nov. 28, 1870: 1,200 Sheep and Lambs; price received, $93,252 75. Weekly report of Calves sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for same week: 155 Calves; price received, $1,424 60.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street yards for week ending Nov. 28, 1870: 2,500 head Horned Cattle, 0 Calves; 1,125 Cows, 125 Calves; 1,375 Sheep and 1,125 Cows, 425 Calves, 850 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Nov. 28, 1870: 1,313 head of Horned Cattle, 13,225 Hogs, 5,625 Sheep, arrived in 320 cars. Sheep were slaughtered in same yards during same week 2,500 head Horned Cattle, 13,125 Hogs, 7,500 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Nov. 28, 1870: 1,125 Sheep, 125 Lambs, 250 Calves, 25 Cows, 25 head of Horned Cattle. Fresh arrivals at same Yards on this forenoon: 4,000 Sheep and 250 Calves. 4 Cows. Weekly report of Lambs affected at CHAMBERLAIN'S Yards for week ending Nov. 28: 1,250 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 6c. @7½c.; range of prices for Lambs, 8c. @7½c.; 1,250 head; 218 Calves, from 11c. @12½c. ₱ lb.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS THE MATTER?
Why, KNOX, the hatter,
Is all the day,
In his usual way,
Is up and about
With the best styles out—
Of hats by the score,
He takes lead this Fall,
If in the fashion you would be,
To KNOX you must go immediately.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Nov. 30	New-York	Hamburg
Wisconsin	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Colorado	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Dec. 1	New-York	Bremen
Ohio	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	Dec. 1	New-York	Glasgow

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, &C.

City of Mexico	Nov. 29	New-York	Vera Cruz
San Francisco	Dec. 1	New-York	Bermuda
Missouri	Dec. 1	New-York	Havana
Ocean Queen	Dec. 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Rapidan	Dec. 1	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Hayti, by the *City of Port-au-Prince*, at 10 A. M.

For France, by the *Ville de Paris*, (not despatched Saturday, at 10 A. M. For Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland, in Halifax, N. S., by the *City of Limerick*, at 9 A. M. For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M. For Germany, via Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Penn. & Western Ry.....5 A. M., 2 P. M.
New-Jersey Southern.....7 A. M.
and New-York Central.....5 A. M., 430, 9 P. M.
North West, via Harlem R. R.
Chatham, New Corners.....7 A. M.
East, via Harlem.....4 A. M., 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newburgh.....4 A. M., 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M., 330 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, by rail.....7 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Ry.....7 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
West Mail, interior